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Vol. 11.

of the

Botanists Repository

Comprising,

Colour'd Engravings

of

New and Rare Plants

ONLY

With Botanical Descriptions &c.

in

Latin and English,

after the

Linnæan System.

by

H. Andrews

Botanical Painter Engraver &c.

Mo. Bot. Garden.
1904.

PLATE LXXIII.

DAPHNE PONTICA.

Pontic Spurge-Laurel.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX, nullus.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis. Tubus cylindraceus, imperforatus, limbo longior. Limbus quadrifidus; laciniis ovatis, acutis, planis, patentibus.

STAMINA. Filamenta octo, brevia, tubo inserta; alterna inferiora. Antheræ subrotundæ, erectæ, biloculares.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum. Stylus brevissimus. Stigma capitatum, depresso-planum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca subrotunda, unilocularis.

SEMEN unicum, subrotundum, carnosum.

EMPALEMENT, none.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped. Tube cylindrical, closed at the base, longer than the border. Border four-cleft; segments egg-shaped, sharp, flat, and spreading.

CHIVES. Eight short threads, fixed to the tube; four alternately lower than the others. Tips roundish, upright, with two cells.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped. Shaft very short. Summit a low, smooth knob.

SEED-VESSEL. A roundish berry, of one cell.

SEED, single, roundish, and fleshy.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Daphne, pedunculus axillaribus, bifloris; foliis obovatis, nitidis.

Spurge-laurel, the fruit stalks growing from the base of the leaves, with two flowers each; leaves inversely egg-shaped, and shining.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower cut open, to shew the situation of the Chives.
2. The Pointal, (natural size).
3. A ripe Seed.

TOURNEFORT in his Voyage to the Levant, Vol. III. has described this plant under the name of, Thymelæa Pontica Citrei foliis; Dr. P. Pallas in his Flora Rossica, has likewise figured and described it, under the title it bears in the Sp. Plan. p. 511; from both of whom we learn, that it is a native of the coast of the Black Sea, and therefore perfectly hardy, at least sufficiently so to endure our climate. It is the handsomest in foliage of any species of the genus, having, like most of them, fragrant flowers; which begin to shew themselves with the first budding of the plant in spring, about the first week in March. Like our common Spurge-laurel it delights in shade, making a pretty evergreen shrub, about two feet in height; and grows best in a light loamy soil. Although this plant has been long known by name, it had not been seen in England till 1795, a year subsequent to its being sent in seeds to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. It flowered for the first time here, in 1798; but our drawing was not made till this year, about the middle of April. It is propagated by the seed, or cuttings.

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Daphne Pontica.

PLATE LXXIV.

PERSOONIA LANCEOLATA.

Lance-ſhaped leaved Perſoonia.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX, nullus.

COROLLA. Petala quatuor, baſin verſus ſtaminifera, reflexa, apice incraſſata.

Nectariæ. Glandulæ quatuor globoſæ, ad baſin germinis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor brevia, ſingula ex ſinguli petali medio enata. Antheræ lineares, conniventes, demum reflexæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſuperum, ovatum. Stylus ſubulatus, glaber, perſiſtens. Stigma obtuſum, declinatum.

PERICARPIUM. Drupa ſubrotunda, monoſperma.

SEMEN. Nux oſſea, ſubrotunda, compreſſa.

EMPALEMENT, none.

BLOSSOM. Four petals, ſupporting the chives near the bottom, bent back, and thickened at the point.

Honey-cups. Four round glands at the baſe of the ſeed-bud.

CHIVES. Four ſhort threads, one growing out of each petal about the middle. Tips linear, and approaching each other, then reflexed.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-ſhaped, and above. Shaft awl-ſhaped, ſmooth, and remaining. Summit blunt, and bent downward.

SEED-VESSEL. A pulpy berry, roundiſh, with one ſeed.

SEED. A hard, roundiſh nut, flattened.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Perſoonia foliis lanceolatis, acutis, enerviis, utrinque glabris; petiolis tortis; floribus axillaribus, flavis.

Perſoonia with lance-ſhaped leaves, ſharp pointed, without nerves, and ſmooth on both ſides; foot-ſtalks twiſted; the flowers grow at the lower part of the leaves, cloſe to the ſtem, and yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom.
2. One diviſion of the Bloſſom with its Chive.
3. The Pointal (natural ſize).
4. The ſame (magnified).
5. The Receptacle, with the Honey-cups (magnified).
6. A Berry cut in two, the Seed taken out.
7. A ripe Seed.

Every ſtep we make in the examen of plants, from that endleſs ſource for botanical reſearch, New Holland; nature almoſt as conſtantly, preſents us with a perfectly new face; ſuch is the object of our preſent conſideration. Dr. Smith, P. L. S. in the Linnæan Tranſactions, Vol. IIII p. 215, conſidering a new Genus as neceſſary for this tribe of plants, has named it in honour of C. H. Perſoon, much noted for his works on the fungi. This is a handſome, ſpreading greenhouſe plant, growing about five feet high, and covering itſelf with deep yellow bloſſoms. It is propagated by cuttings, or ſeeds, which come to maturity with us, and are produced in great numbers. J. Willſon, Eſq. of Iſlington, raiſed this ſpecies from ſeeds about the year 1791; from a ſpecimen in whoſe collection our figure was taken, this year in July, and where it flowered for the firſt time laſt year, in the month of Auguſt, and is ſtill in bloom, although many ſeeds are already perfected, from the flowers of laſt year.

Perzoonia lanceolata.

PLATE LXXV.

PHYSALIS PROSTRATA.

Trailing Winter-cherry.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CLAYX. Perianthium monophyllum, ventricoſum, ſemi quinquefidum, pentagonum; laciniis acuminatis; perſiſtens.

COROLLA. Monopetala, rotata. Tubus breviſſimus. Limbus ſemiquinquefidus, magnus, plicatus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, ſubulata, minima, conniventia. Antheræ erectæ, conniventes.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſubrotundum. Stylus filiformis, ſtaminibus fere longior. Stigma obtuſum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca ſub-globoſa, bilocularis, intra calycem maximum, inflatum, clauſum, pentagonum.

SEMINA plurima, reniformia, compreſſa.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, bellied, half five-cleft, and five-fided; the ſegments are tapered; permanent.

BLOSSOM, one petal, wheel-ſhaped. Tube very ſhort. Border half five-cleft, large, and plaited.

CHIVES. Five threads, awl-ſhaped, very ſmall, and approaching. Tips upright, and approaching.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundiſh. Shaft thread-ſhaped, hardly longer than the chives. Summit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. A roundiſh berry, two-celled, within a large, ſwelled, cloſe-mouthed, five-ſided cup.

SEEDS many, kidney-ſhaped, and flat.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Phyſalis, ramoſiſſima, proſtrata, hiſpida; foliis ſubcarnoſis; corollis cæruleis.

Winter Cherry, very branching, trailing, and hairy; leaves nearly fleſhy; bloſſoms blue.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, with the Chives attached.
3. The Pointal (natural ſize).
4. A ripe Seed-veſſel.

This beautiful ſpecies of Phyſalis, as a tender annual, ſhould be ſown early in March, on a ſtrong hotbed; and kept, when potted, in the greenhouſe, being impatient of cold or wet, and periſhes if expoſed to either. It is a native of Peru, South America, and has been figured by Profeſſor Jacquin in his Ic. Rar. 1. t. 38; likewiſe by Monſ. l'Heritier in his Stirp. Nov. p. 43. t. 22; and was firſt tranſmitted to England in the year 1782, by Monſ. Thoin, from France. Although it has been cultivated here ſome years, it is but little known, owing to its great delicacy when young, being very liable to damp off in the hotbed.

Phycalis prostrata

PLATE LXXVI.

PROTEA PINIFOLIA.

Pine-leaved Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida, ſeu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, inſertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Sem. ſolitaria.

BLOSSOM four-cleft or of four petals. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the ends. Cup. Proper, none. Seeds ſolitary. See PROTEA SPECIOSA. Plate XVII.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea floribus ſimplicibus, racemoſo-ſpicatis, glabris; foliis filiformibus, ſparſis, glabris.

Protea with ſimple flowers, growing in branching ſpikes, and ſmooth; leaves thread-ſhaped, ſcattered, and ſmooth.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom complete.
2. One Petal of the Bloſſom, (magnified), with its Chive attached.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud, (magnified).
4. A ripe Seed.

THE Pine-leaved Protea from the Cape of Good Hope, is rather a delicate plant; and is ſubject to be killed, if not kept in the drieſt, and warmeſt part of the greenhouſe, being very ſuſceptible of damps. It makes a very fine appearance when in bloom, growing to the height of two feet or more upright, and with few branches; every part of the plant, (which is uncommon in this genus,) is quite ſmooth and ſhining. This ſpecies of Protea is an inhabitant of our gardens, ſince the year 1780; when it was firſt introduced by William Forſyth, Eſq. of Kenſington, but has been rarely ſeen to flower, as it is found but in few collections; owing to the difficulty of propagating it, by the only poſſible method in this country, cuttings. The ſoil it approves moſt, as do moſt of the Proteas, is a light loam. The drawing was taken at the Hammerſmith nurſery, from a plant which flowered there in Auguſt this year.

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Protea pinifolia.

2 3 4

PLATE LXXVII.

PERSOONIA LINEARIS.

Linear-leaved Perſoonia.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx nullus. Petala 4, baſin verſus ſtaminifera. Glandulæ 4, ad baſin germinis. Stigma obtuſum. Drupa monoſperma.	Empalement none. Petals four, ſupporting the chives near the bottom. Four glands at the baſe of the ſeed-bud. Summit blunt. A pulpy berry with one ſeed.

See Persoonia lanceolata. Pl. LXXIV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Perſoonia foliis linearibus, ſub-villoſis; floribus flavis.	Perſoonia with linear leaves, a little hairy; flowers yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete.
2. One Petal of the flower, with its Chive, (magnified).
3. The Pointal, (natural ſize).
4. The ſame, (magnified).

The Linear-leaved Perſoonia, is indigenous to the ſame clime as the Lance-ſhaped leaved, given in our laſt number; grows to nearly the ſame height, and makes a handſome greenhouſe plant, continuing to flower through the autumnal months; and producing good ſeeds. J. Robertſon, Eſq. of Stockwell, Surry, raiſed this ſpecies from ſeeds in the year 1794; with whom it flowered laſt year, for the firſt time in England; and for whoſe kind communication of a ſpecimen in flower, (from which our drawing was made,) we beg our grateful acknowledgment. It is raiſed by ſeeds, or cuttings; and ſhould be planted in peat earth.

Stenocarpus linearis

PLATE LXXVIII.

IXORA PAVETTA.

Sweet Ixora.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quadripartitum, minimum, erectum, perſiſtens.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis. Tubus cylindraceus, longiſſimus, tenuis. Limbus quadripartitus, planus; laciniis ovatis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, breviſſima, in diviſuris corollæ. Antheræ oblongæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſubrotundum, intra baſin calycis. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi. Stigma bifidum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca ſubrotunda, bilocularis.

SEMINA duo, hinc convexa, inde angulata.

EMPALEMENT. Cup with four diviſions, very ſmall, upright, and remaining.

BLOSSOM of one petal, funnel-ſhaped. Tube cylindrical, very long, and ſmall. Border of four diviſions and flat; the ſegments egg-ſhaped.

CHIVES. Four threads, very ſhort, placed in the diviſions of the bloſſom. Tips oblong.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundiſh, in the bottom of the cup. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the tube. Summit two-cleft.

SEED-VESSEL. A roundiſh berry, with two cells.

SEEDS, two, hollow on the inſide, and angled without.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixora foliis obtuſis, undulatis, petiolatis, floribus faſciculatis, odoratis, ſordide luteis.

Ixora with blunt, waved, leaves, having foot-ſtalks; flowers grow in bunches, are ſweet ſcented, and of a dirty yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, (magnified).
2. A Bloſſom with the ſeed-bud attached, (natural ſize).
3. The ſame with the Empalement, (magnified).
4. The Pointal, (natural ſize).
5. The ſame, magnified.

To the Lady Dowager de Clifford are we indebted, for the introduction of this new ſpecies of Ixora, a native of the Eaſt Indies; her Ladyſhip having received it from thence, in the year 1796. It is a tender hot-houſe plant, growing to the height of a foot, or more, and very buſhy; the bunches of flowers are very large, covering nearly the whole upper part of the plant, and are exceedingly fragrant. The bloſſoms begin to expand about the beginning of Auguſt, and continue to blow in ſucceſſion, till the end of October. The only plant we have yet heard of, in England, is in her Ladyſhip's collection at Paddington; where it has flowered for the firſt time this year, and where our drawing was made. It is propagated like the other ſpecies of Ixora, by cuttings, and ſhould be kept in rich earth.

Pl. 78.

Ixora javanica.

PLATE LXXIX.

CROWEA SALIGNA.

Willow-leaved Crowea.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquepartitum, laciniis ovatis.	EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, with five diviſions, the ſegments egg-ſhaped.
COROLLA. Petala quinque, ovata, ſeſſilia, erecto-patula.	BLOSSOM. Five petals, egg-ſhaped, fitting cloſe in the cup, upright and ſpreading.
STAMINA. Filamenta decem, plana, ſubulata, pilis intertextis connexa, piſtillum obvolventia. Antheræ longitudinaliter filamentis e parte interiori adnatæ.	CHIVES. Ten threads, flat and awl-ſhaped, interwove together by hairs, covering the pointal. Tips growing longitudinally from the inner part of the threads.
PISTILLUM. Germen ſuperum. Stylus erectus, cylindricus, breviſſimus, e baſi germinis. Stigma capitatum.	POINTAL. Seed-bud above. Shaft upright, cylinder-ſhape, and very ſhort, growing from the baſe of the ſeed-buds. Summit a knob.
PERICARPIUM. Capſulæ quinque, ovato-acuminatæ, extrorſum coalitæ, apicibus diſtantes.	SEED-VESSEL. Five capſules, pointedly-egg-ſhaped, joined on the outſide, and diſtant at the ends.
SEMINA ſolitaria, reniformia, glabra, arillata.	SEEDS ſolitary, kidney-ſhape, ſmooth, and covered by an elaſtic coat.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Crowea, foliis lanceolatis, utrinque glabris, integerrimis; floribus ſolitariis, axilaribus.	Crowea, with lance-ſhaped leaves, ſmooth on both ſides, quite entire; flowers grow ſolitary from the bottom of the leaves cloſe to the ſtem.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives.
3. One Chive detached, natural ſize.
4. The ſame magnified to ſhew the ſituation of the Tip.
5. The Pointal, natural ſize.
6. The ſame magnified.
7. A ripe Seed.

THE number of handſome flowering plants from New Holland, already figured in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory; leads us to hope, the firſt, and indeed moſt generally prevailing opinion, that the inſignificance of the flowers produced by the plants of that country, rendering them ſcarcely worth cultivation for ornament; muſt be nearly, if not quite done away: and we have reaſon to think, when farther explored, few countries will be able to ſtand a competition with it, for the ſingularity, variety, or beauty of its vegetable productions. The Willow-leaved Crowea we conſider as one amongſt the many ſtrong arguments, to favour our opinion; it is rather a delicate plant, and ſhould be kept in a dry and warm part of the greenhouſe, where it will flower from the month of July, till November; growing three feet high, if planted in light ſandy peat; and is eaſily propagated by cuttings. Although, this is the only ſpecies at preſent, in cultivation with us; there is little doubt from the number of handſome ſpecimens of other ſpecies, which we have ſeen, in the different herbariums from Botany Bay; and from the character of the ſeeds, much reſembling thoſe of the Dioſma, which are not ſubject to rapid decay; but we ſhall very ſoon be poſſeſſed of many more of this very beautiful Genus. Our drawing was made from the nurſery at Hammerſmith, where it was raiſed from ſeeds, in the year 1790. The generic title of this plant, is derived from the name of an Engliſh botaniſt at Norwich, Mr. James Crowe, F. L. S. ſee Linn. Tran. Vol. IV. page 222.

Cronia saligna

PLATE LXXX.

BUCHNERA FŒTIDA.

Stinking Buchnera.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquedentatum, ſcabrum, perſiſtens.

COROLLA monopetala; tubus longiſſimus, filiformis, arcuatus; limbus planus, quinquefidus, æqualis; laciniis duabus ſuperioribus reflexis, tribus inferioribus cordatis, ſubæqualibus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, breviſſima, in fauce corollæ, quorum duo ſuperiora extra prominentia. Antheræ oblongæ, obtuſæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovato-oblongum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi. Stigma obtuſum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ovato-oblonga, acuminata, tecta, bilocularis, apice bifarium dehiſcens; diſſepimentum contrarium.

SEMINA numeroſa, angulata.

RECEPTACULUM medio diſſepimenti adnatum.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-toothed, rough, and remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal; tube very long, thread-ſhaped, and arched; border flat, five-cleft, equal; the two upper diviſions reflexed, the three under ones heart-ſhaped, nearly equal.

CHIVES. Threads four, very ſhort, in the mouth of the bloſſom, of which the two upper protrude without. Tips oblong, blunt.

POINTAL. Seed bud oblong-egg-ſhaped. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the tube. Summit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule oblong-egg-ſhaped, tapered, covered, two cells, and ſplitting at the point in two; the partition oppoſite to the valves.

SEEDS numerous, and angular.

RECEPTACLE fixed to the middle of the partition.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Buchnera, foliis laciniatis, oppoſitis, fœtidiſſimis; flores umbellulati, terminales.

Buchnera, with leaves appearing torn, oppoſite and very ſtinking; flowers terminate the branches in ſmall umbels.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, to expoſe the ſituation of the Chives.
3. The Pointal magnified.
4. A ripe Seed-veſſel.

THIS ſpecies of Buchnera is an annual, and a native of the Cape of Good Hope; from whence, it was introduced to England in the year 1795, by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy. It ſhould be raiſed with other tender annuals in ſpring, and kept, either to ornament the greenhouſe with them in pots, or planted in a warm part of the flower border, about the beginning of June. It will begin to flower about July, and generally has perfected ſeeds by September; although, it will continue to bloom till deſtroyed by the froſt, as there is a conſtant ſucceſſion of bloſſoms.

Pl 80

Buchnera fœtida

PLATE LXXXI.

SOWERBIA JUNCEA.

Ruſh-like Sowerbia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Involucrum hexaphyllum, multiflorum; foliolis erectis, ſcarioſis, perſiſtentibus.

COROLLA. Petala ſex, infera, perſiſtentia; laciniis ovatis, concavis.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex, ſub-globoſa, carnoſa, germen cingens; ex quibus tria biantherifera, ſterilibus tribus interſtinctis. Antheræ geminæ, lineares, erectæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſuperum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigma ſimplex.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula obtuſetrigona, oblonga, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plura, angulata.

EMPALEMENT. Fence ſix-leaved, containing many flowers; the ſmall leaves are upright, ſkinny, and permanent.

BLOSSOM. Six petals, beneath and remaining; ſegments egg-ſhape, and concave.

CHIVES. Six threads almoſt round, fleſhy, ſurrounding the ſeed bud; of which three bear two chives, each parted by three ſterile ones. Tips double, linear, and upright.

POINTAL. Seed-bud above. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the chives. Summit ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule bluntly three-ſided, oblong, three-celled, three-valved.

SEEDS many, angular.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Sowerbia, foliis teretibus, mucronatis; ſcapo nudo, flexuoſo; umbella globoſa; floribus petiolis longiſſimis.

Sowerbia, with cylindrical leaves pointed at the ends; flower-ſtem naked and crooked; the umbel globular; flowers with very long foot-ſtalks.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Fence.
2. A Bloſſom complete.
3. The Chives expanded.
4. The Pointal.

THE very great reſemblance this plant bears in habit, to ſome ſpecies of the garlick and ruſh, led us, at firſt ſight, to conſider it of one of thoſe Genera: but as Dr. Smith has in the fourth Volume of the Linn. Tranſ. p. 220, conſtituted it a new genus, from the conſtruction of the chives, we make no ſcruple to follow ſuch good authority. It is named after Mr. James Sowerby, ſo well known for his numerous botanical engravings, as attached to different works; but eſpecially, for his excellent coloured plates of Engliſh plants. Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy of Hammerſmith, were the firſt, who raiſed this plant from ſeeds, received in 1792 from Botany Bay. Our drawing was taken in May 1798, the firſt time it flowered there; it is the full ſize of the plant, the flower-ſtem cut off, it being twice the length of the leaves. There is no ſmell to any part of the plant; but nevertheleſs, it is very deſirable in the greenhouſe, from the character of the flowers, which retain their colour with little change, till the ſeeds are perfected. To increaſe it, the roots may be parted early in ſpring, and ſhould be planted in peat earth.

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Lewisia rosea

PLATE LXXXII.

BANKSIA SERRATA.

Sawed-leaved Bankſia.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *Schreb. Gen. Plant.* 191.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quadrifidum, inferum.

COROLLA monopetala; tubus cylindraceus, breviſſimus; limbus longiſſimus, quadripartitus; laciniis linearibus, apice lanceolatis, interne foveola excavatis, acutis.

STAMINA. Filamenta nulla. Antheræ quatuor, lanceolatæ, in foveola laciniarum corollæ ſeſſiles.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſuperum, minutum. Stylus filiformis, rigidus, corolla longior. Stigma pyramidatum, acutum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ovata, ſeu globoſa, lignoſa, unilocularis, bivalvis.

SEMINA duo, obovata hinc convexa inde plana, ala membranacea terminata.

OBS. In quibuſdam ſpeciebus feminibus interjectum eſt diſſepimentum liberum, figura et magnitudine cavitatis loculamenti, coriaceo-lignoſum, ſemibifidum. *Grætner de fruct.*

EMPALEMENT. Cup of one leaf, four-cleft and beneath.

BLOSSOM of one petal; tube cylindrical, and very ſhort; border very long, of four diviſions; ſegments linear, lance-ſhaped at the ends, having ſmall holes on the inſide, which are hollowed out and ſharp.

CHIVES. Threads none. Tips four, lance-ſhaped, ſitting cloſe within the ſmall holes of the ſegments of the bloſſom.

POINTAL. Seed-bud above and very ſmall. Shaft thread-ſhaped, ſtiff, and longer than the bloſſom. Sunmit pyramidal, and ſharp pointed.

SEED VESSEL. Capſule egg-ſhaped or globular, woody, one cell, two valves.

SEEDS two, inverſely egg-ſhaped, convex on the one ſide and flat on the other, having a ſkinny wing at the end.

OBS. In ſome ſpecies there is found between the ſeeds a looſe partition, the ſhape and ſize of the hollow of the ceil, tough, woody, and half cleft in two. *Grætner on fruits and seeds.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Bankſia foliis linearibus, in petiolum attenuatis, æqualiter ſerratis, apice truncatis cum mucrone.

Bankſia with linear leaves, tapering to the foot-ſtalks, equally ſawed at the edge, appearing cut off at the end with a ſharp point.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower, the ſummit not yet eſcaped from the Chives.
2. The ſame with the ſummit relieved; magnified, to ſhew more clearly the ſhape of the petals, and the ſingular ſituation of the Chives.
3. The Pointal, natural ſize.
4. A ripe Seed.

THIS ſpecies of Bankſia, was the firſt to vegetate amongſt the number of different ſeeds, which were received by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, from Botany Bay in 1788; thus, has the pre-eminence of ſeniority here, to all the plants which have been introduced from thence, to Great Britain. From the living and dead ſpecimens we have already ſeen, this Genus bids fair to rival Protea in the number of its different ſpecies; from which, nature ſeems to have marked but a ſlight line for Generic diſtinction. Our figure was taken from a plant now in flower in the greenhouſe, (we believe for the firſt time in Europe,) at the agreeable retreat of J. Ord, Eſq. Purſer's-croſs, Fulham, being nearly ſeven feet high; indeed, we have ſeen ſpecimens which have attained to twelve feet, and more. It is increaſed by cuttings, and will grow in almoſt any earth. The cones to which the ſeed-veſſels are fixed, ſomething reſemble thoſe of the ſtone pine, but much larger, and the wood more hard: the ſeeds are incloſed in capſules which are placed at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, at irregular intervals; the ſpaces filled up with long harſh threads, and apparently abortive ſeed-veſſels.

Banksia serrata

PLATE LXXXIII.

MORÆA TRICOLOR.

Three-coloured Moræa.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Spathæ bivalves.

COROLLA hexapetala, patens; petala tria interiora patentia, anguſtiora.

STAMINA. Filamenta tria, brevia. Antheræ oblongæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, oblongum. Stylus ſimplex, breviſſimus. Stigmata tria, bifida.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula trigona, triſulcata, trilocularis.

SEMINA plurima, rotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Sheaths of two valves.

BLOSSOM ſix petals, ſpreading; the three innermoſt petals are more ſpread out and narrower.

CHIVES. Three ſhort threads. Tips oblong.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath and oblong. Shaft ſimple, and very ſhort. Summits three, two-cleft.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule three ſided, three-furrowed, three cells.

SEEDS many, and round.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Moræa ſcapo teriti; foliis radicalibus, lanceolatis, canaliculatis, ſcapo longiores; floribus terminalibus, tricoloratis.

Moræa with a round flower-ſtem; the leaves grow from the root, are lance-ſhaped, channelled, and longer than the flower ſtem; the flowers are terminal, and three-coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An outer Petal of the Bloſſom.
2. An inner Petal of the ſame.
3. The Chives and Pointal; the petals being cut off, to expoſe the ſituation of the Chives hid under the ſummits.

To G. Hibbert, Eſq. of Clapham Common, we owe the introduction of this beautiful little Moræa, he having received it from his collector at the Cape, in the ſpring of 1799. It is certainly a perfectly new ſpecies here, and we believe has not been ſeen to flower in Europe before; as it is not in the extenſive Collections, of the Emperor of Germany; at leaſt it is not to be found amongſt the many figured by Profeſſor Jacquin. The very ſhort duration of the bloſſoms, at firſt, had determined us to name it ſpecifically, fugax; but finding we were anticipated in that name, by Jacquin, in his Hortus. III. tab. 26, we have adopted that of tricolor. The drawing was made at Clapham this year, in October; although we conceive the regular ſeaſon for its blowing would be, June, or July, if planted like other Cape bulbs in autumn. The only means of ſeeing this plant in perfection, is, by keeping it entirely from the air when near flowering, as it is too delicate to bear the leaſt expoſure; it begins to expand about twelve o'clock, and is quite decayed by three. From every appearance, without a ſupply from the Cape, this delicate little bulb will, (as many others have) be ſoon loſt to this country.

Morea tricolor

PLATE LXXXIV.

BUCHNERA PEDUNCULATA.

Solitary-flowered Buchnera.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx quinque-dentatus. Corollæ limbus quinquefidus, æqualis; lobis cordatis. Capſula bilocularis.	Cup five-toothed. The border of the bloſſom five-cleft, equal; the lobes heart-ſhaped. Capſule two-celled.

See Buchnera Fœtida. Pl. LXXX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Buchnera, foliis dentato-ſinuatis; floribus ſolitariis, pedunculis longiſſimis.	Buchnera, with leaves that are indentedly toothed; flowers ſolitary, with very long foot-ſtalks.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, magnified.
3. The Pointal.
4. A Capſule.

This is another beautiful little ſpecies of Cape Buchnera, and which, we can conſider as little better than biennial; much ſimilar, to ſome ſpecies of different genera from thence; ſuch as, Hebenſtreitia, Mahernia, &c. For although they produce woody ſtems, yet the plants ſeldom laſt beyond the ſecond year. From their ſhort duration, it is neceſſary to keep up a ſucceſſion yearly; which is done, by making cuttings of them early in ſpring. Our drawing repreſents the branch of a plant, in the collection of R. James, Eſq. Groſvenor-place, taken in the month of July 1799. It is a very ſhewy greenhouſe plant, and ſhould be plotted in rich mould; if kept free from damps, will continue to flower till the end of November.

Buchnera pedunculata.

PLATE LXXXV.

MAHERNIA ODORATA.

Sweet Mahernia.

CLASS V. ORDER V.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA. Five Chives. Five Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monopetalum, quinquefidum, campanulatum; dentibus ſubulatis, longioribus; perſiſtens.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, cordata, oblonga, patentia, calyce duplo longiora.
Nectaria quinque, obcordata, pedicellata, germen cingentia, calyce breviora.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, capillaria, nectario inſidentia, calyce breviora. Antheræ oblongæ, acuminatæ, erectæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſubpedicellatum, obovatum, quinquangulum. Styli quinque, ſetacei, erecti, longitudine petalorum. Stigmata ſimplicia.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ovata, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis.

SEMINA nonnulla, reniformia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-cleft, bell-ſhaped; the teeth awl-ſhaped, and longer; remaining.

BLOSSOM. Five petals, heart-ſhaped, oblong, ſpreading, twice the length of the cup.
Honey-cups five, inverſely heart-ſhaped, having little foot-ſtalks, embracing the ſeed-bud, ſhorter than the cup.

CHIVES. Five threads, hair like, ſitting on the honey-cups, ſhorter than the cup. Tips oblong, tapered to a point, and upright.

POINTAL. Seed-bud ſupported on a very ſhort foot-ſtalk, inverſely egg-ſhaped, five-angled. Shafts five, like briſtles, upright, the length of the petals. Summits ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule egg-ſhaped, five cells, five valves.

SEEDS a few, kidney-ſhaped.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Mahernia foliis lanceolatis, glabris, apice dentatis; pedunculis biſloris; corollis luteis, odoratiſſimis.

Mahernia with lance-ſhaped leaves, ſmooth and toothed at the end; foot-ſtalks bearing two flowers; the bloſſoms yellow and very ſweet.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The cup, (natural ſize).
2. The Chives, Honey-cups, and Pointals, as they ſtand in the flower.
3. The ſame, with the Chives thrown back, as far as the ſlight junction of the honey-cups will permit, without tearing.
4. A Chive with its honey-cup, (magnified).
5. The Seed-bud and Pointals, (magnified).

MANY ſpecies of this Genus have, hitherto, been arranged as Hermannias, to which they are undoubtedly very nigh affined; in nothing eſſentially varying, but in the character of the chives, being, in this, placed on honey cups, which are wanting in the other; the ſame natural appearance however of the junction of the ſupporters of the tips, being common to both. From this ſmall change of the identity of character, ſo neceſſary in our artificial ſyſtem, they are thrown to a wide diſtance in claſſification; the one ſtanding in the fifth, the other in the ſixteenth claſs! The Mahernia odorata is from the Cape of Good Hope, and was ſent in ſeeds to England about the year 1792. It is but a ſhort-lived greenhouſe plant, and muſt be raiſed every two years, at leaſt, from cuttings; which ſhould be made about the beginning of March, and placed on a gentle hot-bed, they will by this means become good ſized plants by midſummer. The flavour of the bloſſoms is exactly that of the Jonquil, it continues to flower through the whole year, but is as yet to be found in few collections, although from its different attractions we have no doubt of ſeeing it ſoon in moſt. Rich earth, of old cow dung, and loam, ſeems to be the ſoil it moſt affects. Our drawing was made at the nurſery Hammerſmith, in July 1799.

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Malvaviscus edoratus

PLATE LXXXVI.

BIGNONIA PANDORANA.

Norfolk Iſland Trumpet Flower.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quinquefidus, cyathiformis.
COROLLA fauce campanulata, quinquefida, ſubtus ventricoſa. Siliqua bilocularis. Semina membranaceo-alata.

EMPALEMENT, five-cleft, cup-ſhaped.
BLOSSOM bell-ſhaped at the mouth, five-cleft, and bellied beneath. A pod of two cells. Seed winged with a ſkinny membrane.
See Pl. XLIII. Bignonia Leucoxylon. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Bignonia foliis pinnatis; foliolis lanceolatis, dentatis; caule volubili; floribus racemoſis, terminalibus.

Trumpet Flower with winged leaves; the ſmall leaves are lance-ſhaped, and toothed; a climbing ſtem; the flowers grow in bunches, and terminate the branches.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, to expoſe the ſituation of the Chives.
3. The Pointal, and Seed-bud, (magnified).
4. A Seed.

THIS ſpecies of Trumpet Flower, is a native of Norfolk Iſland in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 29 deg. 2 min. ſouth lat.; therefore, muſt be kept with us as a greenhouſe plant; and, as a creeper, may be placed to twine round the pillars, or to cover trellis work; being of quick growth (if planted in peat earth,) and flowering abundantly from the month of March, 'till June. It is eaſily increaſed by cuttings, made in the ſpring, or by ſuckers, which it frequently produces from the root. The plant from which our drawing was made, flowered (and we believe for the firſt time in England) in 1798, in the collection of J. Vere, Eſq. Kenſington Gore.

Naturaliſts, when in detailing the hiſtory of the various articles paſſing under their review, ſhould receive with caution, any matter which ſeems tending to the marvellous; but for the authenticity of the authority, from whence we are furniſhed with the account of the ſingularly peſtiferous character of this plant, we can with confidence pledge ourſelves. Colonel Paterſon, now commanding at Port Jackſon, New Holland, ſent the ſeeds from Norfolk Iſland, when he was ſtationed there, to Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy Hammerſmith, who firſt raiſed it, in the year 1793. The N. I. Trumpet Flower is, in its native ſoil, a deciduous plant; upon the return of the ſeaſon, in which the young tendrils begin to ſhoot, and the leaves begin to appear; within fifteen, or twenty days, the whole plant is entirely covered with a white downy inſect, of the genus Aphis, ſomething ſimilar to our blight; which, in a very ſhort time from their firſt appearance on this plant, become ſo completely diſperſed over every vegetable production, that ſcarce a green leaf is to be ſeen through the whole extent of the iſland. So great a plague was this inſect thought to be, from its effects on vegetation, by thoſe who were ſent to colonize the iſland, that it was conſidered as one of the principal reaſons for abandoning the ſettlement.

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Bignonia pandorana.

PLATE LXXXVII.

IXIA ARISTATA. *Var. atropurpurea.*

Ragged-ſheathed Ixia. Var. dark purple.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-partita, patens, æqualis. Stigmata tria, erectiuſculo-patula.	Blossom ſix diviſions, ſpreading, and equal. Summits three, nearly upright and ſpreading. See Pl. XIV. Vol. I. Ixia reflexa.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis falcatis, glabris, amplexicaulibus; ſcapo ſub-biflora; ſpathis laceris.	Ixia with ſcimitar-ſhaped leaves, ſmooth and embracing the ſtem; flower-ſtem moſtly with two flowers; ſheaths appearing torn.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The ſheath.
2. A Flower cut open.
3. The Pointal, complete.

This truly ſpecious Ixia, has at different periods long ſince, been ſeen in our exotic collections; but the delicacy of its root, and of conſequence, the difficulty of preſerving it, when out of flower, was, no doubt, the occaſion of its having been as often loſt to us for a time. To the Dutch we are indebted for the laſt introduction of it to this country, about four years ſince, amongſt many others; from their immenſe collections of Cape bulbs at Haarlem. Although the root is particularly ſuſceptible of wet, yet, by timely taking up the bulb, even before the upper part of the plant is decayed; and keeping it entirely free from moiſture, till it is again planted in October, there will be little danger of its periſhing. Our figure was taken in the month of June 1799, at Clapham, from a plant in the Collection of G. Hibbert, Eſq. Light ſandy peat, with a ſmall portion of rotten old cow-dung, will give it the moſt vigorous growth.

Ixia crustata

PLATE LXXXVIII.

ERANTHEMUM PULCHELLUM.

Blue-flowered Eranthemum.

CLASS II. ORDER I.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Two Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquefidum, tubulosum, erectum, membranaceum, perſiſtens.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus filiformis, longiſſimus. Limbus quinquepartitus, planus; laciniis obovatis, æqualibus.

STAMINA. Filamenta duo, ad baſin ſpiralia, in fauce corollæ. Antheræ ſubovatæ, compreſſæ, extra tubum.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, compreſſum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigmata duo, inæqualia, erecta.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſpathulata, compreſſa, bivalvis, bilocularis, diſſipimento valvulis contrario.

SEMINA ſolitaria, lentiformia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five cleft, tubular, upright, ſkinny, and remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-ſhaped; tube thread-ſhaped, and very long. Border divided into five, and flat; the ſegments are inverſely egg-ſhaped, and equal.

CHIVES. Two threads, ſpiral at the baſe, at the mouth of the bloſſom. Tips nearly egg-ſhaped, flattened, and without the tube.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-ſhaped and flattened. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the chives. Summits two unequal, and upright.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule ſpatula ſhape, flattened, two valves, two cells, the partition contrary to the valves.

SEEDS ſolitary, lentil ſhape.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Eranthemum foliis lanceolato-ovatis, nervoſis; floribus ſpicatis; bracteis lanceolatis, imbricatis.

Eranthemum with lance-ſhaped, oval, and ſtrongly nerved leaves; the flowers grow in ſpikes; the floral leaves are lance-ſhaped, and tiled.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, with its four ſmall leaflets.
2. The Bloſſom cut open, to ſhew the part of inſertion of the Chives.
3. One of the Chives, (magnified.)
4. The Pointal, (natural ſize.)
5. The ſame, (magnified.)
6. The Seed-bud.
7. A Seed.

ERANTHEMUM, although ſtanding in our ancienteſt tables, as a name to different plants; muſt have been, hitherto, conſidered as a dead letter in all our modern ones, as attached to the tribe of plants it now titles: but perhaps, to none of the former more aptly could it have been applied; (eſpecially this ſpecies, as the Greek word Ἠραάνθεμον, a compound of Ἠρ the ſpring, and ἀνθέω to bloſſom, fairly indicates;) ſince the E. pulchellum firſt begins to flower in January, and continues to bloſſom till May. Linnæus in treating this Genus, acknowledges to have ſeen but one imperfect ſpecimen; and from this circumſtance, left the deſcription of the ſeed-veſſel, and ſeed, to be determined by future Botaniſts; as yet, that has not been accompliſhed, even by the indefatigable and accurate Schreber: indeed, had the character of the pointal been likewiſe omitted, it would have been as well; ſince, in place of one, the two unequal ſummits, (which might eſcape obſervation in a dried ſpecimen, from their diſproportion in length, and upright ſituation;) point out a ſtronger Generical diſtinction from Juſticia, to which it much affines, than either, the regular ſhape of the limb of the bloſſom, or the ſituation of the chives. Our ſpecies is a native of the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Eaſt Indies, and was firſt received in ſeeds from Dr. Roxburg, at the Royal gardens Kew, in the year 1796. It is a moſt deſirable plant, for although it has hitherto been kept in the hot-houſe, we have no doubt from its flowering and thriving there, with ſo little care, in any ſituation; but that it will ſoon be conſidered as a proper inhabitant of the greenhouſe. It is with the greateſt eaſe, and certainty, increaſed by cuttings. Our drawing was made this month, from a plant in flower at the Hammerſmith nurſery.

Eranthemum pulchellum

PLATE LXXXIX.

GNIDIA LÆVIGATA.

Shining-leaved Gnidia.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx infundibuliformis, 4-fidus. Petala quatuor, calyci inserta. Semen unum, subbaccatum.	Cup funnel-shaped, 4-cleft. Four petals fixed into the cup. One seed, something like a berry.

See Gnidia pinifolia, Pl. LII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gnidia foliis oppositis, glabris, ovatis, quadrifariam imbricatis; floribus terminalibus, sessilibus, luteis.	Gnidia with opposite smooth egg-shaped leaves, forming four angles and tiled; flowers terminate the branches, sitting close to the stem, and yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Blossom complete.
2. The same cut open, with the Chives attached; the Pointal taken out.
3. The Seed-bud and Pointal, (magnified.)

This Gnidia is from the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was first sent to England about the year 1783, by Mr. F. Masson to the Royal gardens Kew. It is a tender, and delicate greenhouse plant, very subject to be destroyed by the autumnal rains, or over watering during the winter. It is with great difficulty raised from cuttings, and its seeds seldom or ever, we believe, are perfected with us; from which circumstance, it is to be found in very few collections. Our drawing was made from a plant, in the possession of G. Hibbert, Esq. Clapham, about the middle of July 1799.

Gnidia laevigata

PLATE XC.

SEPTAS CAPENSIS.

Cape Septas.

CLASS VII. ORDER IV.

HEPTANDRIA HEPTAGYNIA. Seven Chives. Seven Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium ſeptempartitum, patens, acutum, perſiſtens.

COROLLA. Petala ſeptem, oblonga, æqualia, calyce duplo longiora.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſeptem, ſubulata, longitudine calycis. Antheræ ſubovatæ, erectæ.

PISTILLUM. Germina ſeptem, oblonga, definentia in ſtylos ſubulatos, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigmata obtuſiuſcula.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſeptem, oblongæ, acutæ, parallelæ, univalves.

SEMINA plurima.

EMPALEMENT, Cup of ſeven diviſions, ſpreading, ſharp-pointed, and remaining.

BLOSSOM. Seven petals, oblong, equal, twice the length of the cup.

CHIVES. Seven threads, awl-ſhaped, the length of the cup. Tips nearly egg-ſhaped, and upright.

POINTAL. Seven ſeed-buds, oblong, and ending in awl-ſhaped ſhafts, the length of the Chives. Summits bluntiſh.

SEED-VESSEL. Seven capſules, oblong, ſharp-pointed, parallel, and of one valve.

SEEDS many.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Septas, foliis ſubrotundis, crenulatis, oppoſitis; glabris; radice tuberoſa.

Septas with roundiſh leaves, ſlightly ſcolloped, oppoſite and ſmooth; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives, and Pointals, (magnified).
3. One of the Pointals detached, (natural ſize).

WE are happy in having procured for the entertainment of our botanical friends, a ſpecimen of ſo ſingular a plant as the Septas: which, from the conformity of its conſtituent generic characters in point of numbers, has given it the title it bears and forming for itſelf an order of plants, in which it ſtands alone. No plant is better known to botaniſts than Septas by name; but as yet, there exiſts only one miſerable uncoloured figure of it; which is to be found in the Mantiſſa of Plukenet, tab. 340, fig. 9. The firſt plants ſeen of Septas in England, were purchaſed in roots from Holland, under the name of Saxifraga Tuberoſa, by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy Hammerſmith. The beginning of Auguſt this year, a drawing was taken from a plant in the collection of G. Hibbert, Eſq. Clapham, he having received ſome fine bulbs of it, in the ſpring, from his collector at the Cape. There are few plants rival Septas for beauty that are of equal ſize; it is herbaceous, ſhould be removed from its pot when in a ſtate of inaction, and dried like the Anemonie. The bulbs may be cut, or parted at the time of removal for propagation.

1 2 3

Septas Capensis.

PLATE XCI.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. *Var. flore pleno variegato.*

Double-striped Camellia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI. *of Schreber's 8th ed. of Gen. Plant.*

MONODELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX imbricatus, polyphyllus; foliolis interioribus majoribus.	EMPALEMENT tiled, many leaved; the inner leaves the largeſt.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER OF VARIETY.

Camellia foliis brevioribus, latioribus; floribus plenis, variegatis.	Camellia with ſhorter and broader leaves; flowers double and ſtriped.

IN hopes that the ſubject will plead our excuſe, in thus again, obtruding a kind of nonentity, in reference to the ſexual ſyſtem, on our ſcientific friends; and that a figure, of ſo rare, and beautiful a plant, would be agreeable to all; we have, once more, put by the etiquette of ſcience, for the charms of beauty; yet for this deviation, we think an apology neceſſary, as it is undoubtedly not conformable to the plan of our undertaking.

This variety of the Camellia Japonica, is of the ſame date in our gardens, as the double white, and was introduced through thé ſame medium. As yet this plant is found in but very few collections, and is ſold at a very high price; not being of free growth, few cuttings, or grafts can be obtained. It has hitherto, been treated as a hothouſe plant; but there is no doubt it is equally hardy with the common ſort, upon which, all the plants we have as yet ſeen, and indeed thoſe that were firſt imported from China, were grafted; an inſtance in proof, that horticulture muſt have, there, attained to a conſiderable degree of perfection, in the operative part: as well as, that poſſeſſing double flowering varieties, of their moſt beautiful plants, which are only produced by a ſeries of cultivation, for ages; inconteſtably proves the antiquity of the art, (if any freſh proofs were neceſſary,) in that country. Our figure was made from a drawing taken partly, from a plant which flowered in Auguſt laſt year, in the collection of J. Hibbert, Eſq. Clapham; and partly from one now (April) in full bloom, in the conſervatory of R. H. James, Eſq. Groſvenor-Place; the only ones we have as yet ſeen in flower; wherefore the time of flowering cannot as yet be fixed.

Pl. 31

Camellia Japonica.
var. flore variegato

PLATE XCII.

CRINUM SPIRALE.

Spiral-ſtalked Aſphodel Lily.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Involucrum ſpathæforme, bifolium, oblongum, umbelluliferum, poſt dehiſcentiam reflexum.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis. Tubus oblongus, cylindraceus. Limbus ſexpartitus; laciniis lanceolato-linearibus, concavis, reflexis, quarum tres alternæ appendiculo uncinato diſtinctæ.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex, ſubulata, e baſi limbi, longitudine limbi, conniventia. Antheræ oblongæ, lineares, aſſurgentes, incumbentes.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine floris. Stigma trifidum, minimum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſub-ovata, trilocularis.

SEMINA plura.

EMPALEMENT. Fence ſheath-ſhaped, two-leaved, oblong, bearing a ſmall umbel, after ſplitting being reflexed.

BLOSSOM one leaf, funnel-ſhaped. Tube oblong, and cylindrical. Border divided into ſix ſegments, that are linearly lance-ſhaped, concave, and reflexed, of which three alternate ones are marked by a ſmall claw hanging at the lower part.

CHIVES. Threads ſix, awl-ſhaped, growing from the lower part of the border, and of its length, and inclining together. Tips oblong, linear, turned up at the ends, and lying on the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the flower. Summit three-cleft, and very ſmall.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule nearly egg-ſhaped, three celled.

SEEDS many.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Crinum foliis filiformibus; scapo filiformi, ſpirali.

Aſphodel Lily, with thread-ſhaped leaves; flower-ſtem thread-ſhaped, and ſpiral.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower, cut open and magnified; to ſhew the point of inſertion of the Chives, at the baſe of the border.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud (magnified).
4. The Seed-bud cut tranſverſely, and magnified; to ſhew the ſituation of the ſeeds in the cells, before the ſplitting of the outer coat, when matured.
5. The Seeds, as they appear after the burſting of the containing coat, and of their natural ſize.

THIS curious little plant, has been figured by profeſſor Jacquin in his Ic. rar. 2. tab. 363, under the name of Crinum Tenellum; Thunberg, (who no doubt ſaw the living plant) in his Prodromus, p. 58, gave it firſt, the ſpecific title of Spiralis, which to us ſeems the beſt poſſible, we have retained it; although, we differ from him as to the Genus, and which there is no doubt every botaniſt will, on the examination of the figure, with its appendages. That this plant ſhould ever have been placed under Hæmanthus, by any botaniſt, is certainly matter of wonder, yet the point is too clear to be contended; ſcarce one of the eſſential conſtituent characters, of the genus, are to be found in our plant, and yet ſo perfectly in every part anſwering to Crinum. In Hæmanthus, the fence is compoſed of many leaves; the ſegments of the border, ſtanding upright; the Chives longer than the bloſſom, and fixed into the tube; the Summit ſimple! &c. &c. We ſubmit this, nevertheleſs, with deference to ſuperior judgments, as a late publication of much repute, has this plant, under the Generic title we have rejected. The drawing was made in the beginning of March, this year, at Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy's, Hammerſmith; by whom, it was received from the Cape of Good Hope in 1792. It is a very hardy bulb, requiring no more protection than a pit, to ſecure it from the froſt. It increaſes but ſlowly by the root, but occaſionally produces ripe ſeeds; and ſhould be kept conſtantly in its pot, in a mixture of peat and loam.

Crinum spirale.

PLATE XCIII.

ASTER REFLEXUS.

Reflexed-leaved Starwort.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

RECEPT. nudum. Pappus ſimplex. Cor. radii plures 10. Cal. imbricati ſquamæ interiores patulæ.	RECEPT. naked. Feather ſimple. Florets of the circumference 10 or more. Cup tiled, the innermoſt ſcales ſpread outward. See After dentatus, Pl. LXI.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

After fruticoſus, foliis ovatis ſub-imbricatis, recurvatis, ſerratis; floribus ſolitariis, terminalibus, ſeſſilibus.	Starwort with egg-ſhaped leaves, almoſt tiled, bent backward and ſawed; flowers grow ſolitary, terminal, and ſit cloſe to the ends of the branches.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Floret of the circumference.
3. The Pointal of the foregoing.
4. A Floret of the centre (magnified).
5. The Chives and Pointal of a floret of the centre (magnified).
6. The Shaft and Summit of the ſame (magnified).

THE ſingular merit of this pretty greenhouſe plant, is, that its bloſſoms are ſtill to be ſeen through the whole year; and is kept with as little care, as is required for any. It is with eaſe, and certainty, increaſed by cuttings, put in about the month of May; or by ſeeds, which it ſometimes perfects by being kept from the rain in autumn. It is a plant known by name, to moſt botaniſts; but has not been introduced to us, till the year 1794, when it was received in ſeeds from the Cape, at the nurſery Hammerſmith; where it has flowered, theſe two ſucceſſive years, and where our figure was taken.

Aster reflexus.

PLATE XCIV.

GALAXIA OVATA.

Oval-leaved Galaxia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER I.

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA. Threads united. Three Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Spatha univalvis, membranacea, connivens.

COROLLA monopetala, ſupra; tubus filiformis, longus, erectus, apice paullulum ampliatus; limbus ſexpartitus; laciniis obovatis, patentibus.

STAMINA. Filamenta tria, in cylindrum conata. Antheræ ovatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, obtuſe triangulare, glabrum. Stylus filiformis, ſtaminibus paullo longior. Stigmata tria, filiformi-multipartita, patentia.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula oblongo-ſubcylindrica, triſulca, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plurima, globoſa, minima.

EMPALEMENT. Sheath of one va've, ſkinny, and cloſing.

BLOSSOM, one leaf, above; tube thread-ſhaped, long, upright, the upper part a little widened; border divided into ſix parts; ſegments inverſely egg-ſhaped and ſpreading.

CHIVES. Three threads forming a cylinder. Tips egg-ſhaped.

POINTAL. Seed bud beneath, obtuſely triangular and ſmooth. Shaft thread-ſhaped, a little longer than the chives. Three ſummits, each divided into a number of ſmall threads, and ſpreading.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule of an oblong, and almoſt cylindrical ſhape, with three furrows, three cells, and three valves.

SEEDS numerous, globular, and ſmall.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Galaxa foliis ovatis margine ciliatis; corollis longiſſimis, arcuatis, flavis.

Galaxia with egg-ſhaped leaves, fringed at the edge; bloſſoms very long, bowed, and yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Sheath.
2. A Flower cut open, to ſhew where the threads are fixed to the tube of the bloſſom.
3. The Chives with the Pointal incloſed, the Bloſſom cut away.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud.

ANY ſpecies of this Genus, muſt be intereſting to the Engliſh botaniſt; as, till laſt year, not one was to be found, in any collection of this country. The G. ovata is figured in Cavanilles, Diſſ. 6. p. 340. t. 189; and deſcribed by Thunberg, in his Nova Genera Plantarum, p. 50. It is a moſt ſingular little plant, but we much fear will prove a fugitive to us; like the Ferraria, (to which in many particulars it very nearly affines,) its beauty is but of a few hours duration: indeed, ſo ſhort is the period, that had not Mr. Hibbert taken a ſketch of it, whilſt in perfection; and from which our drawing was completed, we could not have accompliſhed a figure of it. As yet, the true ſeaſon of its flowering cannot be aſcertained; but, it was in the month of October, that the plant flowered laſt year 1779; the bulbs having been received, from the collector for the Clapham collection, ſtill at the Cape, in the ſpring of the ſame year. The treatment for this, appears to be the ſame as that neceſſary for moſt Cape bulbs; light ſandy peat, a little warmth when approaching to flower; and to be removed from the pot afterwards.

Galaxia ovata.

PLATE XCV.

AMARYLLIS RADIATA.

Rayed Lily Daffodil.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Spatha oblonga, obtuſa, compreſſa, emarginata, marceſcens.

COROLLA. Petala ſex lanceolata.

Nectarium ſquamis ſex, extra baſin filamentorum, breviſſimis.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex ſubulata. Antheræ oblongæ, incumbentes, aſſurgentes.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine ferme et ſitu ſtaminum. Stigma trifidum, tenue.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſubovata, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plura.

EMPALEMENT. Sheath oblong, blunt, compreſſed, notched at the end, and withering.

BLOSSOM. Six lance-ſhaped petals.

Honey-cup, ſix ſcales from the baſe of the threads, very ſhort.

CHIVES. Six awl-ſhaped threads. Tips oblong, fixed ſideways to the threads, and turned up at the end.

POINTAL. Seed bud beneath. Shaft thread-ſhaped, almoſt the length and ſituation of the chives. Summit three-cleft, ſlender.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule nearly egg-ſhaped, three cells, three valves.

SEEDS many.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Amaryllis ſpatha multiflora; corollis revolutis, undulatis, lanceolatis; genitalibus deflexis, divergentibus, corolla triplo longioribus.

Lily Daffodil, with many flowers in the ſheath; bloſſoms turned backward, waved and lance-ſhaped; the parts of fructification are bent downward, ſpread from the centre, and thrice the length of the bloſſom.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal, with the Chive attached.
2. The Pointal and Seed-bud, the Petals cut off.

THIS ſpecies of Lily, certainly not a novelty to many as a plant, is nevertheleſs in its bloſſom, to moſt, quite ſo; for, though few collections are without it, yet we are pretty well aſſured, in no one has it flowered, at leaſt for many years within the vicinity of London; except, in that of the Right Hon. the Marchioneſs of Rockingham, at Hillingdon near Uxbridge; for whoſe kind communication, (though perſonally unknown to her Ladyſhip,) of a moſt beautiful ſpecimen, of which our figure conveys but a faint idea of the brilliancy; we can only thus, expreſs our ſincereſt thanks. Mr. Greig, who had the goodneſs to bring the flower himſelf; informs us, the mode of his treating it is, to plant the bulbs in light ſandy peat, and confine them to ſmall pots, nearly half filled with broken tiles, and keep them on a ſhelf of the hothouſe. It is a native of China, was introduced by the late Dr. Fothergill; and generally flowers, according to Mr. Greig, in the month of February, or March; and is increaſed abundantly from the root, by offsets.

Amaryllis radiata.

PLATE XCVI.

PUNICA GRANATUM. *Var. flore albo.*

White Pomegranate.

CLASS XII. ORDER I.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Twenty Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, quinquefidum, acutum, coloratum, perſiſtens.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, ſubrotunda, erecto-patentia, calyci inſerta.

STAMINA. Filamenta numeroſa, capillaria, calyce breviora, calyci inſerta. Antheræ oblongiuſculæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum. Stylus ſimplex, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigma capitatum.

PERICARPIUM. Pomum ſubgloboſum, magnum, coronatum calyce, novemloculare, diſſipimentis membranaceis.

SEMINA plurima, angulata, succulenta. Receptaculum carnoſum, ſingulum loculamentum pericarpii bifariam dividens.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, bell-ſhaped, five-cleft, pointed, coloured, and remaining.

BLOSSOM. Five petals, roundiſh, upright and ſpreading, atttached to the cup.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, hair like, ſhorter than the cup, and fixed to it. Tips nearly oblong.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath. Shaft ſimple, the length of the chives. Summit a knob.

SEED VESSEL. A large and nearly round apple, crowned by the cup, five-celled, the partitions ſkinny.

SEEDS numerous, angulated, and juicy. Receptacle fleſhy, and dividing each cell of the ſeed-veſſel into two.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Punica foliis lanceolatis, caule arboreo.

Pomegranate with lance-ſhaped leaves, and tree-like ſtem.

DIFFERENCE IN VAR.

Punica Gra: Foliis majoribus, pallidioribus; floribus ſub-albidis.

Pomegranate with larger and paler leaves; flowers nearly white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower cut open, to ſhew the inſertion of the Petals and Chives, into the cup; with the ſituation of the Pointal.
2. The ſame ſhewn from the reverſe ſide.

THIS handſome variety of the common Pomegranate, (for it cannot be conſidered as a ſpecies,) will, it is to be hoped, prove an agreeable addition to our gardens; though not as a fruit tree, yet as an ornamental plant, of the middling hardy claſs. Indeed we have little doubt of this, if we may judge by analogy, from its deciduous character, or from its natural affinities; as the other ſorts of this ſpecies, viz. ſingle red, double red, yellow flowered, and another new variety with large red bloſſoms and larger leaves, all endure our winters, with little, or no protection, in the ſouthern, or weſtern counties of the iſland; and are all natives of the ſame clime: from whence, no doubt, they, like the Orange-tree, &c. &c. have been originally tranſported; though at preſent conſidered as indigenous, to all the different countries on the coaſts of the Mediterranean ſea, where the ſingle red is cultivated for its fruit; the agreeable acidity of which, is conſidered as a great luxury, in allaying the thirſt occaſioned by the intenſe heat, of thoſe parching regions. In the month of April laſt year 1799, a fine branch, in full flower, was obligingly communicated by Lady Hume, from her ſelect collection at Wormley Bury, Herts; from which our figure was taken, and where it was then flowering for the firſt time in England. Her Ladyſhip had received the plant, amongſt a number of others, from China, in the year 1796. The fruit did not ripen, which we attribute to its being kept in the hothouſe, to which ſituation, all plants coming from the Eaſt, are neceſſarily conſigned on their firſt importation. The mode of increaſing it is certain and eaſy, by cuttings, or layers; and it grows moſt luxuriant in light earth, compoſed of rotten leaves or rotten dung, and light ſandy loam.

51/36

Lonicera sempervirens

PLATE XCVII.

VACCINIUM FORMOSUM.

Red-twigged Whortle-berry.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX ſuperus. Corolla monopetala. Filamenta receptaculo inſerta. Bacca quadrilocularis, polyſperma.

CUP ſuperior. Bloſſom of one petal. Threads fixed to the receptacle. A berry with four cells, and many ſeeds.

See Vol. I. Pl. XXX. VACCINIUM ARCTOSTAPHYLLUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vaccinium racemis pedicelliſque bracteatis; foliis integerrimis, oblongis, acutis, glabris; calycibus adpreſſis; corollis ſub-cylindraceis, coſtatis; ſtigma ſub-exſerta; ſtamina decem.

Whortle-berry with floral leaves on the branch part of the bunch, as well as on the partial foot-ſtalks; leaves quite intire, oblong, pointed, and ſmooth; cups preſſed to the bloſſom; bloſſoms nearly cylindrical, and ribbed; ſummit juſt without the bloſſom; ten chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Bloſſom and Cup.
2. The Chives and Pointal, magnified.
3. The Seed-bud a little advanced, with the Cup upon it.
4. A nearly ripe Berry, cut tranſverſely, magnified.

FROM the number of different new and old known ſpecies, of this genus, which we have been enabled to examine this ſpring; and of which drawings have been made, (a figure from one of them being intended to be given in each ſucceſſive No. till they are finiſhed;) we are more fully confirmed, in what was aſſerted in a former part of the work, that V. Arctoſtaphyllus, with the greater part of thoſe plants, now known as Vacciniums, ſhould be placed in Decandria. It is true, a certain latitude has been given by Linnæus, in an obſervation on the genus, by allowing, that a fourth in addition to the uſual number is frequently found, in the different parts of the flower. But when ſo eſſential a part of the fructification is, with a very few exceptions, conſtant through a numerous genus, we cannot but think, in a ſyſtem, founded chiefly on that baſis, that in ſuch caſe, the mere character of the fruit ſhould give way to firſt principles; and that thoſe with ten chives ſhould be placed to Andromeda. Or, if the diſtinction of a dry, from a moiſt capſule, ſhould be thought of ſufficient weight, on which to form a new genus, thoſe ſpecies, with ten chives, and berries, might be ſo arranged. Indeed, the difference in the general habit, of thoſe with ten, from thoſe with eight chives, would well warrant ſuch an alteration. But ſuch a change we have declined making, upon the grounds we have, and are determined to purſue; not to alter any eſtabliſhed name, if even a little erroneous; but only to point out the error, or the apparent neceſſary alteration.

This ſpecies of Whortle-berry was firſt introduced, (according to the Kew Catalogue,) in 1770, by Mr. William Young, from N. America; and is conſequently hardy enough to bear the ſeverity of our common winters. It ſhould be planted in ſandy peat earth, on a dry, ſheltered border. It is propagated by layers, which ſhould be put down in ſpring, and taken off the ſucceeding ſummer. The leaves of this ſpecies are deciduous, when planted in the open ground; but, if kept in the greenhouſe, where it will be found very ornamental, it becomes an evergreen. Our figure was made at the nurſery, Hammerſmith, in May this year.

Vaccinium formosum

PLATE XCVIII.

PULTENÆA DAPHNOIDES.

Daphne-like Pultenæa.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, utrinque appendiculatum; ore quinquedentato, acuto.

COROLLA papilionacea, pentapetala.
Vexillum ſub-cordatum, erectum.
Alæ oblongæ, vexillo breviores.
Carina dipetala, petalis alis conformibus.

STAMINA. Filamenta decem, diſtincta, aſſurgentia, longitudine carinæ. Antheræ ſimplices, minimæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovato-oblongum. Stylus ſubulatus, magnitudine et ſitu ſtaminum. Stigma acutum, recurvatum.

PERICARPIUM. Legumen ſubrotundum, apice mucronatum, uniloculare, bivalve.

SEMINA duo, ſub-rotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup of one leaf, bell-ſhaped, having an appendage on each ſide; the mouth five-toothed, ſharp.

BLOSSOM. Butterfly-ſhaped, five petals.
Standard nearly heart-ſhaped, upright.
Wings oblong, ſhorter than the ſtandard.
Keel two petals, which are like thoſe of the wings.

CHIVES. Ten threads, diſtinct, turned up at the ends, the length of the keel. Tips ſimple, very ſmall.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong-egg-ſhaped. Shaft awl-ſhaped, the ſize and ſituation of the chives. Summit ſharp-pointed and recurved.

SEED-VESSEL. Shell nearly round, with a ſharp point on the end, of one cell and two valves.

SEEDS two, roundiſh.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pultenæa foliis alternis, obovatis, glabris, mucronatis; floribus terminalibus, capitatis.

Pultenæa with alternate leaves, inverſely egg-ſhaped, ſmooth, with a ſharp point at the ends; flowers terminate the branches growing in heads.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup, with its two appendages, magnified.
2. The Standard of the Bloſſom.
3. One of the Wings of the Bloſſom.
4. The two Petals of the Keel.
5. The Chives and Pointal, natural ſize.
6. The ſame, magnified.
7. The Pointal.
8. The ſame, magnified.
9. A half-ripe Seed-veſſel, with the Cup remaining attached, magnified.

FROM the number of ſpecies of this genus of plants, already in Britain, we may conclude, that it is one of the moſt extended in New South Wales; twelve diſtinct ones have already flowered, drawings of moſt of them we have, which will be brought forward in due courſe. Dr. Smith, in the third No. of New Holland Botany, has named this tribe of plants after Dr. R. Pulteney, F. R. and F. L. S. of Blandford, Dorſetſhire; well known for his Sketches of the Progreſs of Botany in England. But there is little doubt, that although no ſuch kind attention as this of Dr. Smith had been ſhewn, to perpetuate the name of Dr. Pulteney, he had, by his excellent life of Linnæus, inſured his own to live for ever. The Pultenæas, in ſyſtematic order, rank after. but very cloſe to Sophora; but are little allied in general habit, as are few plants from that country to thoſe of any other. This ſpecies was firſt raiſed in 1792, in many gardens about the metropolis the ſame year; but did not flower till 1796. It is a hardy greenhouſe plant, generally flowering about the month of May; but the bloſſom is of ſhort duration. Sandy peat is the ſoil it moſt approves; and its increaſe is produced, either from ſeeds, which ſometimes ripen with us, or from cuttings placed in gentle heat about the month of May. The drawing was made from a plant in the Hibbertian collection at Clapham, this year.

Pultenæa Daphnoides

PLATE XCIX.

GLADIOLUS BLANDUS.

Large White-flowered Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA, ſexpartita, ringens.	BLOSSOM, ſix diviſions, gaping.
STAMINA adſcendentia.	CHIVES aſcending.
	See Plate XI. Vol. I. GLAD. ROSEUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis lineari-lanceolatis, nervoſis, glabris; floribus ſpicatis, ſecundis, albidis, maximis; laciniis tribus inferioribus maculatis; ſtigmatibus ſub-bilobis.	Gladiolus with linearly lance-ſhaped, ſtrongly nerved, ſmooth leaves; flowers grow in ſpikes all from one ſide of the ſtem, white, and very large; the three lower ſegments of the limb are ſpotted; ſummits nearly two-lobed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, with the Chives attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits.

OF all the different ſpecies of ſo handſome a genus, no one is more deſirable than this; as the root or plant is preſerved with little care, and it rarely miſſes flowering; at the ſame time that the bloſſoms are of long duration, and not ſubject to injury from the weather; changing to a fine bluſh colour, when approaching to decay. From the Kew Catalogue we learn, that the G. Blandus was firſt introduced, from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. F. Maſſon in 1774. It thrives in moſt ſorts of earth, but ſandy peat ſeems the moſt proper for this, as well as moſt Cape bulbs. Our figure was taken from a plant in the collection of G. Hibbert, Eſq. Clapham, this year, the end of May.

Pl 99.

Gladiolus Blandus

PLATE C.

EMBOTHRIUM SERICEUM.

Silky Embothrium.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA. Petala quatuor, linearia, obliqua, apice latiore, ſubrotundo, concavo, ſtamini-fero; poſt fœcundationem revoluta.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, breviſſima, in ſingulo petala ſingula, vel nulla. Antheræ oblongæ, intra cavitatem petali ſitæ, majuſculæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen lineare, adſcendens, inflexum. Stylus nullus. Stigma ſubrotundum, antice planum, poſtice concavum, magnum.

PERICARPIUM. Folliculus teres, unilocularis.

SEMINA quatuor ſeu quinque, ovata, compreſſa, margine altero membrana alata.

EMPALEMENT none.

BLOSSOM. Four petals, linear, oblique; broad ended, roundiſh, concave, and ſupporting the chive; after the burſting of the tips they are rolled back.

CHIVES. Four threads, very ſhort, òne in each petal, or none. Tips oblong, placed in the hollow end of the petal, larger.

POINTAL. Seed-bud linear, aſcending, and bent. Shaft none. Summit nearly round, the forepart flat, the hinder concave, large.

SEED-VESSEL. A cylindrical pod of one cell.

SEEDS four or five, egg-ſhaped, flattened, having a ſkinny wing at one edge.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Embothrium foliis ſub-ternatis, integerrimis, acutis, margine revolutis, ſubtus ſericeis; ſpica recurva; fructu tuberculato, glabro.

Embothrium with leaves growing moſtly three together, entire, pointed, rolled back at the edge, and ſilky beneath; ſpike bent downward; fruit tuberculated, not downy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom complete.
2. A Petal of the Bloſſom, magnified.
3. The Seed-bud and Summit, magnified.
4. A ripe Seed-veſſel.
5. A Seed.

WHEN the figure of this plant, or a variety of it, was publiſhed by Dr. Smith, in the third No. of his New Holland Botany, it had not then flowered in England; and from the leaves only, of the dried ſpecimens, it was ſcarce poſſible to trace, amongſt ſuch a variety of new faces, this ſpecies of Embothrium. It nevertheleſs was in many collections, and in ſome, all the varieties, although it had not then flowered in any. About the end of the year 1791 the ſeeds of this plant, with many others, were received by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, of Hammerſmith, tranſmitted to them from New South Wales, by Col. Paterſon. As a hardy greenhouſe plant, it will always be coveted, as it is ſeldom without flowers through the whole year. Our plant appears to differ ſufficiently, from the three varieties given by the Doctor, to form a fourth; as the leaves on this are by no means conſtantly three together, but are often ſcattered. We have notwithſtanding nearly copied his ſpecific character. It ſhould be planted in light ſandy peat, and may be increaſed by cuttings, or by ſeeds, which occaſionally ripen, whilſt the plant is ſtill in flower.

Pl. 100

Epilobium roseum

PLATE CI.

HYPOXIS STELLATA.

Star-flowered Hypoxis.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Gluma bivalvis.

COROLLA monopetala, ſupera; limbus ſexpartitus, laciniis ovato oblongis, patentibus; perſiſtens.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex, breviſſima, capillaria. Antheræ oblongæ, petalis breviores.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, turbinatum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigma obtuſiuſculum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula oblongiuſcula, baſi anguſtior, coronata corolla perſiſtente, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plurima, ſubrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Huſk of two valves.

BLOSSOM one petal, ſuperior; border of ſix diviſions, ſegments oblong-egg-ſhaped, and ſpreading; permanent.

CHIVES. Six very ſhort hair-like threads. Tips oblong, ſhorter than the petals.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath, turban-ſhape. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the chives. Summit bluntiſh.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule rather oblong, ſmaller at the baſe, crowned by the permanent bloſſom, three cells, three valves.

SEEDS many, roundiſh.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hypoxis ſcapo unifloro; foliis ſub-linearibus, laxis, ſtriatis; petalis baſi maculatis.

Hypoxis with but one bloſſom on the flower-ſtem; leaves nearly linear, flexible, and ſcored; the petals ſpotted at the baſe.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Chives and Pointal, cleared from the Bloſſom.
2. A Chive.
3. The Pointal.

THOUGH we have little doubt in referring this plant to the title under which we have figured it, and by which it has been long known to moſt botaniſts, at leaſt by name; yet have we great ones, whether it ought in any wiſe to be conſidered as ſuch. Thunberg, perhaps the only botaniſt, who has ſeen it in flower, thought ſo, and placed it to a genus he had named Fabricia. Certainly no one character of the genus Hypoxis, can be traced in the flower. The huſk is of one valve, the petals not even cloſe at the baſe, the threads flat, the ſummits three, and halbert-ſhaped, the ſhaft pillar-ſhape and ſhort, &c. But, as upon our old plea, we do not chooſe to change generic names when long eſtabliſhed, this plant, for us, muſt ſtill remain an Hypoxis; tho' it could not now be placed, at any rate, to Fabricia, as that title is given to a family of plants, natives of New Holland. The ſtar-flowered Hypoxis is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, is rather a tender bulb, and does not often flower. It was according to the Kew Catalogue firſt introduced to the Royal Gardens bv Mr. F. Maſſon, in the year 1788; but as the time of flowering is not mentioned, we ſuppoſe it did not flower there. The root ſhould, like other Cape bulbs, be removed from the pot after flowering, and replanted in October. It propagates itſelf pretty freely by offsets, if planted in light ſandy peat, mixed with a little loam. The drawing was made in June, this preſent year, at the Hammerſmith nurſery.

Hymenocallis stellata

PLATE CII.

EPIGÆA REPENS.

Creeping Epigæa.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium duplex, approximatum, perſiſtens.

P. exterius triphyllum; foliolis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis; exteriore majore.

P. interius quinquepartitum, erectum, exteriore paulo longius; foliolis lanceolatis, acuminatis.

COROLLA monopetala, hypocrateriformis; tubus cylindricus, intus hirſutus; limbus patens, quinquepartitus, lobis ovato-oblongis.

STAMINA. Filamenta decem, filiformia, longitudine tubi. Antheræ oblongæ, acutæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen globoſum, villoſum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigma obtuſum, ſubquinquefidum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſub-globoſa, depreſſa, pentagona, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis.

SEMINA plurima, ſubrotunda.

Receptaculum magnum quinquepartitum.

EMPALEMENT. Cup double, cloſe together, and remaining.

Outer cup three-leaved; leaflets between lance and egg-ſhape, pointed; the outer one the largeſt.

Inner cup of five diviſions, upright, a little longer than the outer; leaflets lance-ſhaped and pointed.

BLOSSOM one petal, ſalver-ſhaped; tube cylindrical, hairy within; the border ſpreading with five diviſions, the ſegments of an oblong egg-ſhape.

CHIVES. Ten thread-ſhaped threads the length of the tube. Tips oblong, and tapered.

POINTAL. Seed-bud globular and hairy. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the chives. Summit blunt, and ſlightly five-cleft.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule nearly globular, flattened, five-ſided, five cells, and five valves.

SEEDS many, roundiſh.

Receptacle large, of five diviſions.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Epigæa caulibus procumbentibus; foliis cordato-ovatis, integerrimis, reticulatis; corollis hypocrateriformibus.

Epigæa with ſtems that lay on the earth; leaves between heart and egg-ſhape, quite entire, and netted; bloſſoms ſalver-ſhaped.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two Cups of the Empalement.
2. The inner Cup, diſengaged from the outer.
3. A Bloſſom cut open, to ſhew its hairy interior.
4. The Chives and Pointal, as they ſtand in the Bloſſom.
5. The Pointal, (magnified).

THE Creeping Epigæa is the only ſpecies of the genus yet in Britain; it was firſt introduced by P. Collinſon, Eſq. in 1736, from N. America; where it is found in moſt parts, from Virginia, as far north as Canada. The flowers of this plant are extremely fragrant, and are produced from March till May. Hitherto, very few ſituations have been found congenial to its cultivation, or growth; indeed, ſo ſubject is it to periſh from the moiſture, or changeableneſs of atmoſphere in our winter months, to which it is not ſubject in its native clime, being during that ſeaſon covered with a deep ſnow; that unleſs an occaſional ſupply had not been procured from America, the plant muſt, long ere this, have been loſt to us. The ſoil which appears beſt adapted for its preſervation, is a light ſandy loam: if planted in the open air, it ſhould have a ſheltered ſituation, on a dry border; but the moſt likely mode to preſerve it, is by keeping it as a greenhouſe plant. It is with difficulty increaſed by cuttings, but may be divided at the root, with ſucceſs, in March. Our figure was made at the nurſery of Meſſ. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, this year, in the month of April.

Epigaea repens

PLATE CIII.

PROTEA SPECIOSA, *nigra.*

Black-flowered Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 4-fida, ſeu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, inſertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius, nullus. Sem. ſolitaria.

Blossom 4-cleft, or of 4 petals. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the points. Cup proper, none. Seeds ſolitary.

See Protea formosa, Vol. I. Plate XVII.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis longis, lineari-lanceolatis; ſquamæ calycinæ interiores apice incurvatæ, barbatæ, nigræ.

Protea with long leaves, between linear and lance-ſhaped; the inner ſcales of the empalement are turned inward at the end, bearded, and black.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom complete, as it ſtands in the Empalement.
2. The four Petals of the Flower thrown open, to ſhew the ſituation and character of the tips.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

It is to the curious and beautiful ſtructure of the empalement, (the flowers being nearly concealed within it,) that this ſpecies of Protea owes its ſpecific title, and for which it is ſo much admired. There are different varieties of it, which are conſidered by Thunberg, in his Diſſ. de Prot. of 1781, as diſtinct ſpecies; but which are certainly only varieties of one ſtock: we have drawings of two of theſe, the one fleſh-coloured, the other white; and hope to be able to demonſtrate as juſt, our poſtulatum, when the ſynonims are given, as propoſed, at the cloſe of this volume. This plant was firſt introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew, from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1786, by Mr. F. Maſſon: it flowers at a very early age, and when the ſtem is not more than two feet high, moſtly from the centre or leading branch of the plant. It is propagated by cuttings, which ſhould be put in about the end of May, three or four, at moſt, in a pot, filled with good ſtiff loam, which ſhould be preſſed hard to the lower end of the cuttings, and the pot placed under a hand-glaſs in the ſhade. When the plants are to be removed into ſeparate pots, it will be neceſſary to add a ſmall portion of peat earth to the loam, and place them in an airy and dry part of the greenhouſe. Theſe directions are neceſſary to be obſerved, in the culture of nearly every ſpecies of this extended genus. Our figure was taken in the month of July 1799, from a plant in the Hibbertian collection, Clapham-common.

Viola speciosa nigra

PLATE CIV.

LACHNÆA ERIOCEPHALA.

Woolly-headed Lachnæa.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, perſiſtens; tubo longo, tenui; limbo quadripartito, inæquali; lacinia ſumma retrofracta, minima; laciniis reliquis tribus erectis; intermedia majore.

COROLLA nulla.

STAMINA. Filamenta octo capillaria, erecta, longitudine ferme floris. Antheræ ſimplices.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum. Stylus filiformis, germinis lateri inſertus. Stigma capitatum, hiſpidum.

PERICARPIUM nullum. Fructus in fundo calycis.

SEMEN unicum, ovatum.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, remaining; tube long, ſlender; border of four diviſions, unequal; the upper ſegment appearing broke back, and ſmall; the three other ſegments are upright; the middle one the largeſt.

BLOSSOM none.

CHIVES. Eight hair-like threads, upright, almoſt the length of the flower. Tips ſimple.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-ſhaped. Shaft thread-ſhaped, fixed into the ſide of the ſeed-bud. Summit a hairy knob.

SEED-VESSEL none. The fruit is in the bottom of the cup.

SEED one, egg-ſhaped.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lachnæa capitulis ſolitariis, lanatis; foliis quadrifariam imbricatis.

Lachnæa with little bunches of flowers growing ſolitary and woolly; leaves are tiled on the ſtem, forming four regular angles.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The terminating Leaves of the branches, which incloſe the ſmall heads of flowers.
2. A Flower, magnified.
3. A Flower cut open, natural ſize, to ſhew the inſertion of the Chives.
4. The Seed-bud and Pointal, magnified.

THE figure of this curious new plant was taken from a ſpecimen moſt obligingly communicated by the Hon. Wm. Hen. Irby, from his valuable and extenſive collection at the Parſonage, Farnham Royal, near Windſor, Bucks. The genus Lachnæa has hitherto, with us, remained in obſcurity; as the L. Conglomerata has not as yet flowered, and the L. Eriocephala was not in our collections till within theſe five years; about which time it was introduced by Meſſ. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, from the Cape of Good Hope. It differs but little in habit from Paſſerina Grandiflora, and until it flowered this year, was conſidered as a variety of that plant. May be propagated with eaſe by cuttings, and continues to flower from March till Auguſt. A mixture of peat and loam is the ſoil it moſt approves; but it is very ſuſceptible of damps.

Sachnea Eriocephala.

PLATE CV.

VACCINIUM CRASSIFOLIUM.

Thick-leaved Whortle-berry.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx ſuperus. Corolla monopetala. Filamenta receptaculo inſerta. Bacca quadrilocularis, polyſperma.	Cup ſuperior. Bloſſom of one petal. Threads fixed to the receptacle. A berry with four cells, and many ſeeds. See Vol. I. Pl. XXX. Vaccinium Arctostaphyllus.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vaccinium foliis ovatis, ſerratis, rigidis craſſiuſculis; floribus ſub-umbellatis, terminalibus; calycibus adpreſſis; corollis campanulatis; ſtamina decem.	Whortle-berry with oval leaves ſawed at the edges, ſtiff, and thickiſh; flowers grow nearly in umbels, at the end of the branches; cups preſſed to the bloſſom; bloſſoms bell-ſhaped; ten chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Cup and Seed-bud, natural ſize.
2. A Bloſſom cut open.
3. The Chives and Seed-bud, the leaflets of the cup cut off, magnified.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

This ſpecies of Whortle-berry was introduced from Carolina, about the year 1794, by Mr. J. Fraſer, nurſeryman. It is another of thoſe with ten chives, five cells in the berry, and five ſegments in the borders of the cup and bloſſom. It is an evergreen, and will live through a mild winter, on a warm border; but cannot reſiſt the cold of a ſevere one, though a ſmall degree of protection is ſufficient for its preſervation. As a greenhouſe plant, it is very decorative, flowering about June; in which month this year our drawing was made, at the Hammerſmith nurſery, from a plant in that collection. The pabulum beſt calculated to preſerve it in a flouriſhing ſtate, is a mixture compoſed of ſandy peat two parts, and light loam one part. To propagate it, the younger branches ſhould be laid down about the end of May, and they will be rooted by the enſuing ſpring.

Vaccinium erythrocarpum

PLATE CVI.

HOUSTONIA COCCINEA.

Scarlet Houſtonia.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Perianthium minimum, quadridentatum, erectum, perſiſtens.

Corolla monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus cylindraceus, longus; limbus quadripartitus, patens, laciniis ſubrotundis.

Stamina. Filamenta quatuor, in collo corollæ, minima. Antheræ ſimplices.

Pistillum. Germen ſuperum, ſubrotundum, compreſſum. Stylus ſimplex, ſtaminibus brevior. Stigma bifidum, acutum.

Pericarpium. Capſula ſubrotunda, didyma, ſupra tranſverſe dehiſcens, bilocularis, bivalvis; valvulis diſſepimento oppoſitis.

Semina pauca, parva, ovata, diſſepimento adhærentia.

Empalement. Cup very ſmall, with four teeth, upright, and remaining.

Blossom one petal, funnel-ſhaped; tube cylindrical, long; border of four diviſions, ſpreading, ſegments roundiſh.

Chives. Four threads, fixed to the neck of the bloſſom, very ſmall. Tips ſimple.

Pointal. Seed-bud above, roundiſh, and flattened. Shaft ſimple, ſhorter than the chives. Summit ſplit in two and ſharp.

Seed-vessel. Capſule roundiſh, double, ſplitting tranſverſely from the upper part, two cells, two valves; the valves oppoſite to the partition.

Seeds a few, ſmall, oval, adhering to the partition.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Houſtonia foliis ovatis, glabris, ſubternis; caulis debilis, ſuffruticoſus; floribus terminalibus, coccineis.

Houſtonia with oval, ſmooth leaves, growing moſtly by threes; ſtem weak, rather ſhrubby; flowers terminate the branches, and are ſcarlet.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement and Pointal, the Bloſſom taken off.
2. The Bloſſom cut open, to ſhew its interior ſtructure.
3. The Seed-bud and Pointal, the leaflets of the cup being removed, magnified.

The Houſtonia coccinea has been placed, by ſome late botanical authors, under the genus Hedyotis; but ſuch authorities can have no weight with us, when oppoſed to an eſtabliſhed name, a nearly general conformity in the eſſential generic characters; and though laſt, not the leaſt in our eſtimation, the corroborating teſtimony of Sir J. Banks, Bart. P.R.S. &c. by whom it was ſent to the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1793. It is a native of Mexico, South America; and like the Hememeriſes,* Fuchſias, Chelones, &c. of that country, is very ſubject to damp; but being partly herbaceous, the root is moſt frequently preſerved, although the upper part has periſhed. Though it requires the protection of a greenhouſe in winter, it may be made an ornamental plant for the flower borders in autumn, by putting ſingle cuttings, in ſmall pots filled with rich earth, into the heat of a hotbed, early in March, they will be fit to tranſplant into the open ground the latter end of June, and will flower about Auguſt, continuing to bloſſom till deſtroyed by the froſt; or if taken up and put into large pots, will flower till Chriſtmas. Our figure was taken from a beautiful plant, in the collection of R. H. James, Eſq. Groſvenor-place, in 1799.

* *Theſe are the two ſpecies of an old genus, introduced into the Bot. Mag. of Curtis, under the titles of Celſia liniaris and C. urticifolia.*

Pl. 106

Houstonia coccinea

PLATE CVII.

ALLIUM GRACILE.

Sweet-ſcented Garlic.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Spatha communis, ſubrotunda, marceſcens, multiflora.

COROLLA. Petala ſex, oblonga.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex, ſubulata, longitudine ſæpe corollæ. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſuperum, breve, ſubtrigonum, angulis linea inſculptis. Stylus ſimplex. Stigma acutum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula breviſſima, lata, triloba, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA pauca, ſubrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Spath common, roundiſh, withering, incloſing many flowers.

BLOSSOM. Petals ſix, oblong.

CHIVES. Six threads, awl-ſhaped, often the length of the bloſſom. Tips oblong, upright.

POINTAL. Seed-bud above, ſhort, nearly three-ſided, the angles marked by a line. Shaft ſimple. Summit pointed.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule very ſhort, broad, of three lobes, three cells, and three valves.

SEEDS a few, roundiſh.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Allium ſcapo nudo, tereti, longiſſimo; foliis canaliculatis, linearibus; umbella multiflora; corollis albidis; ſtaminibus ſubulatis, ad baſin cum petalis definentibus in tubum.

Garlic with a naked flower-ſtem, cylindrical, and very long; leaves channelled, and linear; umbel many flowered; bloſſoms white; chives awl-ſhaped, terminating with the petals at the baſe in a tube.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Bloſſom cut open.
2. One Petal of the Bloſſom and its Chive, magnified.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud.
4. A Capſule with ripe Seeds.

FROM a plant in the collection of J. Vere, Eſq. Kenſington Gore, our drawing was made, this year, early in the month of May; and from an accurate ſcrutiny, are inclined to think it might be conſidered as a new genus; for certainly it does not well affine to the one here aſſigned it, in ſeveral inſtances; but as our profeſſed principles are, as rarely as poſſible, to increaſe the number of genera, we have retained it under Allium. The flowers of this plant are fragrant in the extreme, at night; ſo much ſo, that one is ſufficient to ſcent a large room; the flavour ſomething like the Heliotrope. Being a native of Barbadoes, from whence it was ſent by Mr. J. Ellcock in 1791, to Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, it requires the heat of a hothouſe, where, without the aſſiſtance of the bark bed, it will flower, and increaſe from the bulb abundantly.

Allium gracile

PLATE CVIII.

GERANIUM RENIFORME.

Kidney-ſhape-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *Of Suppl. System. Veget.* 1781.

MONODELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.
FRUCTUS roſtratus, penta-coccus.

One POINTAL. Five Summits.
FRUIT furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis reniformibus, crenato-dentatis, tomentoſis; floribus heptandris, ſubquaternis, purpureis; caule fruticoſo, ſub-carnoſo.

Geranium with kidney-ſhaped leaves, between ſcolloped and toothed at the edges, and downy; flowers with ſeven fertile tips, grow moſtly by fours, and are purple; ſtem ſhrubby, and almoſt fleſhy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to ſhew its hollow ſtructure.
2. The Chives and Pointal, natural ſize.
3. The Threads cut open, to ſhew their number, as well as the general number of fertile tips, magnified.
4. The Pointal and Seed-buds, magnified.

FROM the Hort. Cantab. publiſhed this year, by the accurate Mr. J. Donn, we learn that this fine ſpecies of Geranium was introduced to the Royal Gardens, Kew, about nine years ſince; yet, till within theſe two years, it has not been ſeen in any other collection. Our drawing was made in July 1799, from a plant in the Clapham collection. This Geranium muſt be treated rather as a dry-ſtove than as a common greenhouſe plant, for it affines much to G. Fulgidum, and a few others, which are inhabitants of the ſandy deſerts of the more interior parts of Africa, and which require more heat than is proper for thoſe from Table Mountain, or the vicinity of the Cape. It is propagated by cuttings made about the month of March, and placed under a ſmall glaſs, either in a hotbed, or in the bark bed of the hothouſe: it may be increaſed by the root likewiſe, and from ſeed which is ſometimes perfected. A compoſt of cow dung, at leaſt two years old, one part, ſea ſand one part, and light loam two parts, is the moſt proper for many of the tenderer ſorts of this genus.

Pl. 100

Geranium reniforme

PLATE CIX.

CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.

Three-coloured Corn-Marygold.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA, POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Communis hæmiſphæricus, imbricatus; ſquamis arcte incumbentibus; interioribus per gradus majoribus, margine ſcarioſis; intimis terminatis ſquama ſcarioſa.

COROLLA. Compoſita radiata. Corullulæ hermaphroditæ tubuloſæ, numeroſæ, in diſco; femineæ duodenis plures, in radio.

Propria hermaphroditis infundibuliformis, quinquefida, patula, longitudine calycis.

Femineis ligulata, oblonga, tridentata.

STAMINA. Hermaphroditis filamenta quinque, capillaria, breviſſima. Anthera cylindracea, tubuloſa, corolla fere brevior.

PISTILLUM. Hermaphroditis, germen ovatum. Stylus filiformis, ſtaminibus longior. Stigmata duo, revoluta.

Femineis germen ovatum. Stylus filiformis, cum hermaphroditis æqualis. Stigmata duo, obtuſa, revoluta.

PERICARPIUM nullum. Calyx immutatus.

SEMINA. Hermaphroditis ſolitaria, oblonga. Pappus nullus.
Femineis ſimillima hermaphroditis.

RECEPTACULUM nudum, punctatum, convexum.

EMPALEMENT. Common, hemiſpherical, tiled; ſcales lying cloſe upon each other; the inner ones becoming gradually larger, ſkinny at the edge; the innermoſt terminating in a ſkinny ſubſtance.

BLOSSOM. Compound radiate. Florets with chives and pointals, of the centre, tubular and numerous; thoſe with only pointals, of the ray, twelve or more.
Individuals with chives and pointals, funnel-ſhaped, five-cleft, open, the length of the cup.
Individuals with only pointals, ligulate, oblong, with three teeth.

CHIVES. Thoſe with chives and pointals have five, hair-like, very ſhort threads. Tips cylindrical and tubular, ſcarcely ſhorter than the bloſſom.

POINTAL. Seed-bud, where there are chives and pointals egg-ſhaped. Shaft thread-ſhaped, longer than the chives. Summits two, rolled back.
Seed-bud where there are only pointals egg-ſhaped. Shaft thread-ſhaped the length of thoſe where there are chives and pointals Summits two, blunt and rolled back.

SEED-VESSEL none. Cup unchanged.

SEEDS of thoſe with chives and pointals ſolitary, oblong. Feather none.
Thoſe where there are only pointals like the others.

RECEPTACLE naked, dotted, and convex.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Chryſanthemum crithmi foliis; ſquamis exterioribus calycis carinatis; floribus ſolitariis, tricoloratis.

Corn-Marygold with ſamphire-like leaves; the outer ſcales of the cup keel-ſhaped; the flowers grow ſolitary and are three-coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An outer Scale of the Empalement.
2. An inner Scale of the Empalement.
3. A female Floret of the Circumference, with its Pointal.
4. An hermaphrodite Floret of the Center.
5. The above, magnified.
6. The Chives of an hermaphrodite Floret, magnified.
7. The Pointal of an hermaphrodite Floret, magnified.
8. The Receptacle, natural ſize.

MR. James Donn, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Cambridge, through whoſe medium we poſſeſs this new ſpecies of Cryſanthemum, informs us, in his catalogue for 1800, that it is a native of the coaſt of Barbary, and from whence it was firſt received in 1797. The C. Tricolor is but of annual growth. ſhould be raiſed on gentle heat about March, and may be either kept in pots, or planted in the open borders, where it will flower from July till October; but much of the brilliancy of the flowers will be loſt, if treated in the laſt manner, as the leaſt wet, or even the dew, will affect their colours. The ſeeds are perfected in leſs than a week, after the decay of the flower, and are produced in abundance. Our figure was taken from a plant in the Hammerſmith nurſery, which had been raiſed from ſeed, communicated by Mr. Donn to Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy.

Chrysanthemum tricolor

PLATE CX.

PROTEA SPECIOSA, *latifolia.*

Broad-leaved ſhewy Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida, ſeu 4 petala. Antheræ lineares, inſertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius, nullus. Semina ſolitaria.

BLOSSOM 4-cleft, or of 4 petals. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the ends. Cup, proper, none. Seeds ſolitary.
See PROTEA FORMOSA, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis lanceolato-ovatis; ſquamæ calycinæ interiores barbatæ, apice incurvatæ, incarnatæ.

Protea with leaves between oval and lanceſhaped; the inner ſcales of the empalement are bearded, turned inward at the ends, and fleſh coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom complete, as it ſtands in the Empalement.
2. The ſame opened, to ſhew the ſituation of the Chives.
3. The Seed-bud and Pointal.

THE drawing of this magnificent plant was made at the nurſery of Meſſrs. Grimwood and Wykes, Kenſington, this year, early in the month of Auguſt; as we were informed by Mr. Wykes it was then in flower for the firſt time in England. In the year 1786 it was ſent, in ſeeds, to the royal gardens, Kew, by Mr. F. Maſſon, from the Cape of Good Hope; where certainly its beauty muſt be great; as, even there, amidſt that world of beauties, it ſhould be honoured with ſuch a ſpecific title; in which, conſidering it as only a variety of our P. ſpecioſa *nigra,* we entirely agree with Willdenow; where the laſt ſynonim of that ſpecies, copied by him in his Sp. Pl. from Ray's Hiſtoria Plantarum of 1719, muſt have been taken from a plant of this variety. The treatment, and culture of this, and P. Specioſa *nigra,* are exact in every thing.

Pl. ...

Spreavia latifolia

3 2 1

PLATE CXI.

GLADIOLUS STRIATUS.

Streaked-flowered Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA ſexpartita, ringens. Stamina adſcendentia.

BLOSSOM ſix diviſions, gaping. Chives aſcending.
See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Plate XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis lanceolato enſiformibus, ſcapo æquantibus; ſcapo ſubtrifloro, erecto; floribus erectis; corolla ringente, laciniis acutis, undulatis, medio ſtriatis.

Gladiolus with leaves between lance and ſword-ſhaped, the length of the flower-ſtem; generally three flowers on the ſtem; flowers grow upright; bloſſom gaping, the ſegments pointed, waved, and ſtreaked in the middle.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two Sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open with the Chives attached.
3. The Seed-bud and Pointal, natural ſize, one Summit detached, magnified.

THIS ſpecies of Cape Gladiolus was brought to us, from Holland, about the year 1788; it is a very hardy bulb, the flowers continuing perfect more than a week, and are not eaſily injured either by wind or rain. But the greateſt merit of this plant is, that the bloſſoms are only produced when moſt of the other ſpecies of Ixiæ, Gladioli, &c. have done flowering; which is generally about the end of July. Before the ſtem decays, the bulb ſhould be taken from the pot, and dried. The increaſe of this plant is not great, as ſeldom more than two roots are produced from the old one. Our drawing was made at the Hammerſmith nurſery, in 1799. Willdenow has a Gladiolus from Jacquin's Icon. Rar. under the ſpecific title here given to this, undoubtedly not the ſame plant; but as our name is that by which this ſpecies is in general known, and by which it came from Holland, we have not thought fit to alter it.

Pl. 11

1

2

3

Gladiolus striatus

PLATE CXII.

VACCINIUM DUMOSUM.

Buſhy Whortle-berry.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx ſuperus. Corolla monopetala. Filamenta receptaculo inſerta. Bacca quadrilocularis, polyſperma.

Cup ſuperior. Bloſſom of one petal. Threads fixed to the receptacle. A Berry with four cells and many ſeeds.

See Vac. Arctostaphyllos, Pl.XXX. Vol.I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vaccinium foliis ovatis, acutis, glabris; floribus ſolitariis, axillaribus; pedunculis longiſſimis, bracteatis; corollis urceolatis ſubalbidis; ſtamina decem.

Whortle-berry with oval, pointed, ſmooth leaves; flowers grow ſolitary from the foot-ſtalk of the leaves, cloſe to the ſtem; foot-ſtalks of the flowers are very long, having floral leaves; bloſſoms pitcher-ſhaped, nearly white; ten chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower complete.
2. The Cup and its Foot-ſtalk, with the floral Leaves.
3. The Seed-bud, Pointal, and Chives.
4. The ſame, magnified.
5. The Shaft and its Summit, magnified.

This ſpecies of Whortle-berry is a neat, compact, buſhy ſhrub; and like all the reſt of thoſe which have ten chives, and the other parts conſonant, can ſcarcely be conſidered as a hardy plant; for although it will live through a mild winter, if planted in a warm and dry ſituation, on an open border; yet it will in general be deſtroyed, by the ſevere froſts which happen late in ſpring. It ſhould be planted in ſandy peat earth, with a ſmall portion of light loam; may be propagated by layers, which do not commonly root, ſufficiently to be taken off, under two years from the time of their being put down. As a hardy green-houſe plant it is beſt preſerved in a flouriſhing ſtate, and will flower about the month of June; in which month, this year, our drawing was made, at the nurſery of Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, by whom it was introduced from North America in the year 1783.

Vaccinium dumosum

PLATE CXIII.

STRUTHIOLA IMBRICATA.

Tiled-leaved Struthiola.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx, nullus; *niſi bracteas ſub germine pro calyce aſſumas.*

Corolla monopetala, marceſcens; tubus filiformis, elongatus; limbus quadripartitus, planus, tubo brevior; laciniis ovatis.

Nectarium, glandulæ quatuor, ſeu octo, ovatæ, fauci circumpoſitæ, penicillo proprio cinctæ.

Stamina. Filamenta quatuor, breviſſima, intra tubum occultata. Antheræ lineares.

Pistillum. Germen ovatum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi. Stigma capitatum, hiſpidum.

Pericarpium coriaceum, ovatum, uniloculare.

Semen unicum, acutiuſculum.

Empalement, none; *unleſs you take the floral leaves at the baſe of the ſeed-bud for the cup.*

Blossom one petal, withering; tube thread-ſhaped, lengthened; border of four diviſions, flat, ſhorter than the tube; ſegments egg-ſhaped.

Honeycup, four or eight oval glands, placed round the mouth of the bloſſom, each being ſurrounded by its bruſh of hairs.

Chives. Four threads, very ſhort, hid within the tube. Tips linear.

Pointal. Seed-bud egg-ſhaped. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the tube. Summit, a hairy knob.

Seed-vessel leathery, egg-ſhaped, of one cell.

Seed one, a little pointed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Struthiola foliis ovato-acuminatis, concavis, imbricatis, glabris, margine ciliatis; glandulæ quatuor ſupra faucem.

Struthiola with oval leaves, tapering to a point, concave, tiled, ſmooth, and hairy at the edges; four glands upon the mouth of the bloſſom.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower with its floral leaves, or cup.
2. The floral Leaves or Cup, magnified.
3. A Flower cut open, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Chives, and Pointal, magnified.

The Genus Struthiola, from the few ſpecies yet known, has been but ſlightly conſidered. Linnæus, at the end of his Generic Character, affines it to Paſſerina; it is true, the habits of S. virgata, and S. erecta, which are undoubtedly only varieties of the ſame ſtock, and the only two he had ſeen, might lead to ſuch a comment; but, from the ſeven ſpecies of which we have drawings, all taken from living plants, and which will be brought forward in due courſe, we conſider them, as perfectly diſtinct, in more eſſential characters than merely the number of chives. The acute and diligent Willdenow, in his new edition of Sp. Plant. enumerates five ſpecies from Thunberg, &c.; but from his notes of obſervation, prefixed to each, he had not ſeen either living or dried ſpecimens of any, but the two above named. The characters in which we obſerve this genus to differ from Gnidia and Paſſerina, are, firſt, a cup of two leaves, conſtant in every ſpecies we have examined, for they cannot be conſidered as floral leaves, being attached to the baſe of the bloſſom, and joined together at the bottom; ſecondly, the honeycup forming a complete cincture to the mouth of the flower, and upon which are ſeated, four, or eight, upright glands. This ſpecies of Struthiola was firſt raiſed in England, at the nurſery, Hammerſmith, from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1794. It is a tender green-houſe plant, and very ſubject to be deſtroyed by wet; therefore, ſhould be protected from too much rain in ſummer, and kept in an airy part of the houſe in winter. It is propagated by cuttings made in the month of May, or June, and ſhould be planted in light, ſandy peat, mixt with about one ſixth part of loam. The flowers of this, as well as all the ſpecies we have ſeen, are extremely fragrant in the evening, beginning to ſmell with the ſetting ſun, and continuing their flavour till morning. An agreeable peculiarity attendant on moſt plants of this natural order, and on every ſpecies of this genus, in particular, is, that they flower twice in the year, about the month of March, and again in September; in which month, laſt year, our drawing was made, from the Hibbertian collection, Clapham Common.

Struthiola imbricata

PLATE CXIV.

GERANIUM QUINQUEVULNERUM.

Variegated flowered Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *Of Suppl. System. Veget.* 1781.

MONODELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.
FRUCTUS roſtratus, penta-coccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five ſummits.
FRUIT furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis hiſpidis, multifidis; floribus heptandris; pedunculis multifloris; petala atropurpurea, margine pallido; caule ſuffruticoſo, ſpithamæo.

Geranium with hairy leaves many-cleft; flowers with ſeven fertile chives; foot-ſtalk, many flowers; petals dark purple, pale at the margin; ſtem half ſhrubby, grows a ſpan high.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, cut open as far as to the ſolid part.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives cut and ſpread open, magnified.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THIS beautiful ſpecies of Geranium was raiſed by Mr. J. Armſtrong, nurſeryman of Northwarmborough, Hants, from ſeeds received by him, in 1796, from the Cape of Good Hope. From a branch, in fine flower, brought to us, this year, in the month of June, by Mr. Dickinſon, our drawing was made; who informs us, that the ordinary treatment of common Geraniums, is all that is required for this; that it is increaſed by cuttings, or from a diviſion of the root, in ſpring. It has not, as yet, produced any perfect ſeed; although it has flowered abundantly theſe two years, from May till October. It has ſomething the habit of G. triſte, or the Night-ſmelling Geranium; but differs from that ſpecies, in having a ſhort ſhrubby ſtem, the leaves ſhorter and harſher, and the flowers entirely without ſmell.

Pl. 114.

Geranium quinquevulnerum

PLATE CXV.

GERANIUM TOMENTOSUM.

Downy-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syſtem. Veg.* 1781.

MONODELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

See Geran. Grandiflorum, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.
FRUCTUS roſtratus, penta-coccus.

One POINTAL. Five Summits.
FRUIT furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis ovatis, plicatis, erectis, ſerratis, tomentoſis; floribus pentandris; filamentis duobus ſuperioribus revolutis, ciliatis.

Geranium with egg-ſhaped leaves, plaited, upright, ſawed, and downy; flowers with five fertile chives; the two upper threads rolled back and fringed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives and Pointal, natural ſize.
3. The Chives cut open, magnified.
4. The Pointal, and Seed-bud

THE Downy-leaved Geranium, according to the Hort. Cantab. of Mr. Donn, introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1794; is a dwarf growing, and rather delicate ſpecies, of this extended and very mutable tribe of plants; producing its flowers about the month of Auguſt. It is to be increaſed from the ſeeds, which ſometimes ripen; or by cuttings, taken off in the month of March, and placed on a gentle hotbed; but if delayed to be made till much later, it will be found difficult to propagate by this mode. Leſs of dung and more loam, than is neceſſary for moſt Geraniums, will preſerve this plant beſt through the winter; in which ſeaſon, it ſhould be kept in a dry and airy part of the greenhouſe, to avoid the damps, which otherwiſe, often prove fatal to it.

That the charm of novelty, however erroneous or abſurd, has found at all times its votaries, we have daily experience; therefore cannot wonder at, though we may regret its conſequent influence on the many, who wiſh to ſignalize themſelves, under its deluſive banner. This obſervation naturally obtruded on our imagination, upon the peruſal of the laſt Number of the Bot. Mag. where the Kidney-leaved *Crane's-bill* is mentioned as "*one of the rareſt of the Geranium tribe*;" are we to underſtand Geranium in this place as a new title for a natural order of plants; or, as ſolely confined to one Genus? Poor Geranium! although thou haſt been ſo long excluded from thy ſtation, in ſcientific Engliſh, yet ſhalt thou not loſe thy due weight, againſt all thy opponents, in pure deſcriptive Engliſh proſe; and perhaps ſome day may be deemed, by the learned, worthy a place amongſt Engliſh Genera. With Mr. Donn, we humbly conceive the old title Crane's-bill, as ill adapted to the three Genera of M. L'Heritier; and that, if new Latin names are to be foiſted on us, for plants already well known, and ſettled, by that great maſter of the ſcience, Linnæus; to whoſe opinion ours ſhall ever bow, Engliſh ones conſonant, ſhould be likewiſe adopted; and that Heron's-bill for Erodium, Stork's-bill for Pelargonium, and Crane's-bill for Geranium, will prove no greater puzzle to the Engliſh Botaniſt. Unfortunately we are, and have been, ſo attached to old faſhions, that we ſtill mean to continue the title Geranium, as it is apparently beſt underſtood; whether, in Engliſh or Latin, deſcriptive, or ſcientific; as long as the public ſhall continue ſo honourably to patronize the Botaniſt's Repoſitory.

Pl. 11.

Geranium lamellosum

PLATE CXVI.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS.

Trailing Gaultheria.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX.. Perianthium duplex, approximatum, perſiſtens.
P. exterius diphyllum, brevius; foliolis ſemiovatis, concavis, obtuſis.
P. interius monophyllum, quinquefidum campanulatum; ſegmentis ſemiovatis.

COROLLA monopetala, ovata, ſemiquinquefida; limbo parvo, revoluto.
Nectarium corpuſculis decem, ſubulatis, erectis, breviſſimis, cingentibus germen intra ſtamina.

STAMINA. Filamenta decem, ſubulata, incurva, corolla breviora; receptaculo inſerta. Antheræ bicornes; corniculis biſidis.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſubrotundum, depreſſum. Stylus cylindricus, longitudine corollæ. Stigma obtuſum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſubrotunda, obtuſa, pentagona, depreſſa, quinque locularis, quinque valvis, undique tecta perianthio interiore transformato et enato in baccam ſubrotundam, coloratam, apice perviam.

SEMINA plurima, ſubovata, angulata, oſſea.

EMPALEMENT. Cup double, cloſe together, remaining.
Outer Cup two leaved, ſhorter; leaflets half egg-ſhaped, concave, and blunt.
Inner Cup one leaf, five-cleft, bell-ſhaped; ſegments half egg-ſhaped.

BLOSSOM one leaf, egg-ſhaped, ſlightly five-cleft; border ſmall, rolled back.
Honey-cup ten ſmall ſubſtances, awl-ſhaped, upright, very ſhort, ſurrounding the ſeed-bud within the chives.

CHIVES. Ten threads, awl-ſhaped, turned inwards, ſhorter than the bloſſom; fixed into the receptacle. Tips two-horned; horns two cleft.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundiſh and flattened; Shaft cylindrical, the length of the bloſſom. Summit obtuſe.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule roundiſh obtuſely five-ſided, flattened, five cells, five valves; covered on all ſides by the inner cup, tranſformed and ſwelled to a roundiſh berry, coloured, open at top.

SEEDS many, nearly egg ſhaped, angular and hard.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gaultheria foliis ovatis, obtuſe-dentatis, apice confertis; caulis flexuoſus, filiformis.

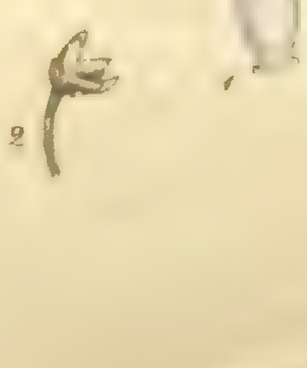
Gaultheria with egg-ſhaped leaves, bluntly toothed, and crowded together at the top; ſtem grows zigzag and thread-ſhaped.

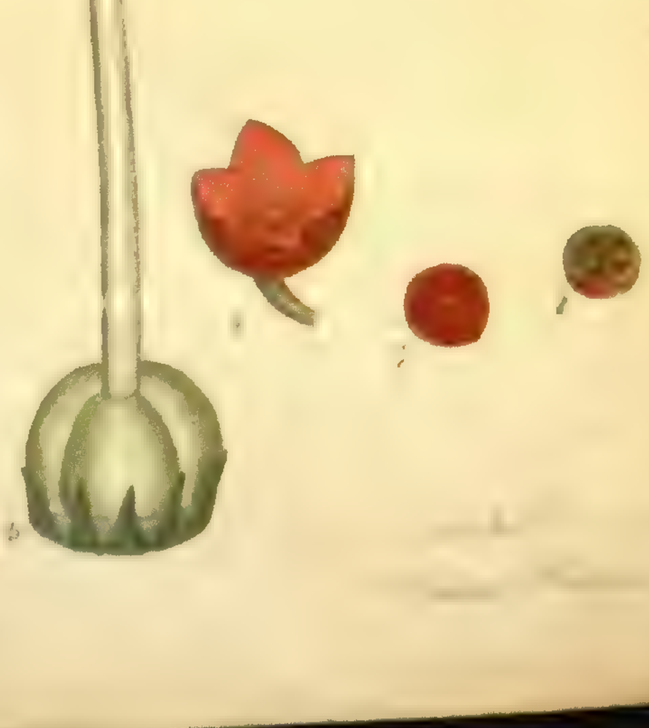
REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom complete.
2. The Empalement, natural ſize.
3. The Empalement, magnified.
4. The Chives as they ſtand on the receptacle, magnified.
5. The Pointal and ſeed-bud, with the ſurrounding honey-cup, magnified.
6. The inner Cup of the Empalement, when the fruit is ripe, natural ſize.
7. A ſeed veſſel of the natural ſize when ripe, detached from its cup.
8. A ripe capſule, cut open tranſverſely.

FROM the eighth Ed. of Miller's Dictionary, we learn that, this plant was cultivated at the Phyſic Gardens, Chelſea, in the year 1765. That ſo ornamental, and ſo eaſily propagated a plant as the Gaultheria, ſhould have been ſo little noticed, or cultivated in our gardens, is rather ſingular; as, it is perfectly hardy in every expoſure, an evergreen, and from the beautiful appearance of the fruit and flowers, which come in ſucceſſion nearly through the whole year; muſt be conſidered, as one of our prettieſt creeping or dwarf ſhrubs, for the front of the ſhrubbery borders, &c. as it never riſes higher than ſix, or eight inches; forming a compact matted clump, which may be made to ſpread to a conſiderable extent, if planted in light ſandy peat earth. The very curious conformation of the fruit, which is eatable, differing from every known Genus of plants; as well as, the peculiar property of the leaves; point out the Gaultheria, as a particular object for obſervation, and comment, to the experimental Botaniſt. In Canada, North America, where it is native, an infuſion of the leaves is uſed as a ſubſtitute for tea; or a few of them, either dried, or plucked freſh from the plant, when mixt with the commoneſt bohea, communicate to it a flavour, equal to fine Hyſon.

Pl. 11





Vallisneria procumbens

PLATE CXVII.

GENTIANA PURPUREA.

Purple flowered Gentian.

CLASS V. ORDER II.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA. Five Chives. Two Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquepartitum, acutum, perſiſtens; laciniis oblongis.

COROLLA. Petalum unicum, inferne tubulatum, imperforatum, ſuperne quinquefidum, planum, marcescens; figura varia.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, ſubulata, corolla breviora. Antheræ ſimplices.

PISTILLA. Germen oblongum, cylindraceum, longitudine ſtaminum. Styli nulli. Stigmata duo, ovata.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula oblonga, teres acuminata, apice leviter bifida, unilocularis, bivalvis.

SEMINA numeroſa, parva. Receptacula duo, ſingula valvulæ longitudinaliter adnatæ.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five diviſions, ſharp and permanent; ſegments oblong.

BLOSSOM. Petal only one, lower part tubular, and close; upper part five-cleft, flat, withering, and variouſly ſhaped.

CHIVES. Five threads, awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom. Tips ſimple.

POINTALS. Seed-bud oblong, cylindrical, as long as the chives. Shafts none. Summits two, egg-ſhaped.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule oblong, cylindrical, tapering, ſlightly cleft at the end, one-celled, and two valves.

SEEDS numerous and ſmall. Receptacles two, joined to each valve longitudinally.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gentiana corollis campanulatis, 6-7 fidis, atro-purpureis, punctatis, verticillatis; calycibus membranaceis, ſub-ſpathaceis, truncatis.

Gentian with bell-ſhaped bloſſoms, 6-7 cleft, deep purple, dotted and whorled; empalement ſkinny, almoſt ſheathed, and appearing cut off at the ends.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Bloſſom, complete.
3. The ſame cut open, to ſhew the ſituation of the Chives.
4. Half the Seed-bud ſplit longitudinally, to ſhew its interior ſtructure.
5. A Seed-veſſel, nearly ripe.

As a native of the Helvetian Alps, the Purple flowered Gentian is conſequently, a hardy plant with us, requiring only to be planted in a light ſoil; may be increaſed from the ſeeds, which are produced in abundance, or by parting the root in autumn. The ſeeds are perfected, within a fortnight after the flower is decayed; and ſhould be ſown on light ſandy peat, covering them very ſlightly, as ſoon as poſſible after they have been dried.

There appears a ſtrange variety of opinions amongſt Botaniſts concerning this, and two other ſpecies of Gentian, the Punctata and the Pannonica; which, as many have obſerved, although denied by others, are only varieties of each other; ſurely, a ſlight variation in height, the ſhape of the diviſions of the border, or what is of leſs conſequence, (as they vary, in that regard ſo much, on the ſame plant) their number; are not of ſufficient weight to form a ſpecific diſtinction.

This plant is ſaid, in the Hort. Kew. to have been introduced in the year 1768 by Profeſſor de Sauſſure: from what cauſe, we cannot judge, if it is ſo old an inhabitant, why it ſhould not be more plentiful with us; as at preſent few collections poſſeſs it, and it is ſold at a very high price. Our drawing was made at the Nurſery, Hammerſmith.

Pl. 47

Tradescantia purpurea

PLATE CXVIII.

GLADIOLUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Large flowered Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla ſexpartita, ringens.	Blossom, ſix diviſions, gaping.
Stamina adſcendentia.	Chives aſcending.
	See Gladiolus roseus, Pl. XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis enſiformibus nervoſis; ſcapo ſubtrifloro, longitudine foliorum; floribus erectis, maximis; laciniis corollæ emarginatis, undulatis, ſtriatis, ſub-æqualibus.	Gladiolus with sword-ſhape leaves, nerved; flower-ſtem having moſtly three flowers, and of the length of the leaves; flowers grow upright, and very large; the ſegments of bloſſom are notched at the ends, waved, ſtriped, and nearly of an equal length.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two ſheaths of the Empalement.
2. The Bloſſom cut open, with the Chives attached.
3. The Pointal, and Seed-bud.

From the figures in the Collect. and Ic. rar. of Jacquin, we were led to think, this muſt be the ſame, or a ſtrong variety of his G. florabundus; but, as his trivial name and ſpecific character ſo ill accord with our plant, we have continued it under that, by which it was ſent to England in 1788. It is a very free blowing bulb, and will live through the winter, with very little protection; flowering about June or July, and does not require to be removed from the pot, to prevent its rotting. Our drawing was taken in June this year, at the Hammerſmith Nurſery.

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Gladiolus grandiflorus

PLATE CXIX.

STRUTHIOLA OVATA.

Oval-leaved Struthiola.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

See Struthiola imbricata, Pl. CXIII. Vol. II.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

PERIANTHIUM diphyllum. Corolla tubulosa 4-fida; nectarium, glandulæ octo fauci circumpositæ. Sem. 1. subbaccatum.	CUP two-leaved. Blossom tubular, 4-cleft; honey-cup, 8 glands placed round the mouth of the blossom. One seed like a berry.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Struthiola foliis ovatis, glabris; ramis glabris, rugosis.	Struthiola with egg-shaped, smooth leaves; branches smooth and wrinkled.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Blossom, complete.
2. The Empalement, magnified.
3. The Blossom cut open, with the Chives attached, magnified.
4. The Pointal and seed-bud, magnified.

THIS species of Struthiola is described by Thunberg, in his Prodromus, under the specific title it here bears, and was first introduced to us in the year 1794, in seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. It is a very tender greenhouse plant, and very subject to be destroyed by damps, or too much moisture, even in summer; the flowers, (as are most of this natural order,) are extremely fragrant and continue in full perfection from March till June. The mode of propagation is by cuttings, made in May, which should be placed under a hand-glass in a pot of light loam, and shaded from the mid-day sun. It thrives best in a mixture of half peat and half loam. The drawing was made in the spring of 1798, from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, Clapham; then in flower, for the first time in England.

Cobaea ovata

PLATE CXX.

FUCHSIA LYCIOIDES.

Box Thorn-like Fuchsia.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum. Infundibuliforme, coloratum, ſuperum marceſcens; limbus quadripartitus.

COROLLA. Petala quatuor, ſeſſilia, ore calycis inſerta.

STAMINA. Filamenta octo, inæqualia, filiformia, erecta, tubo calycis inſerta. Antheræ ovatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, ovatum. Stylus filiformis, erectus, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigma tuberculatum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca carnoſa, ovata, quadrilocularis.

SEMINA plura, párva, receptaculo columnari affixa.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, funnel-ſhaped, coloured, above and withering; border four diviſions.

BLOSSOM. Four petals, fitting cloſe on the mouth of the cup, into which they are inſerted.

CHIVES. Eight threads, unequal, thread-ſhaped, upright, fixed into the tube of the cup. Tips egg-ſhaped.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath, egg-ſhaped. Shaft thread-ſhaped, upright, the length of the chives. Summit compoſed of ſmall knobs.

SEED-VESSEL. A fleſhy berry, egg-ſhaped, and four valves.

SEEDS many, ſmall, affixed to a pillar-ſhaped receptacle.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Fuchſia foliis ovatis undulatis, ſubternis; pedunculis unifloris, axillaribus; laciniis calycis reflexis.

Fuchſia with egg-ſhaped leaves, waved, and growing moſtly by threes; foot-ſtalks with one flower growing from the inſertion of the leaf, the ſegments of the cup reflexed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower cut open, to expoſe the inſertion of petals and chives into the cup.
2. The Pointal, complete.
3. A ripe berry, natural ſize.

No plant perhaps ever excited ſuch univerſal admiration, as the Scarlet Fuchſia; wherefore, the addition of a ſecond ſpecies to our collections, of ſo fine a Genus, muſt be conſidered as a very agreeable acquiſition. The Box Thorn-like Fuchſia, is a native of the North-weſt coaſt of America; and was firſt brought to England, in the year 1796: it is certainly, much more tender than the Scarlet Fuchſia, as the plant conſtantly periſhes, as low as to the earth, if not preſerved in the hothouſe; but whether it is herbaceous the root ſurviving, we have not ſufficient experience to determine. The increaſe is certain and eaſy, if cuttings are made, from the young ſhoots, early in March, and plunged in a hotbed, or in the bark of the hothouſe, ſix or eight in a pot; from which they may be removed, about June, into large pots for flowering, which will be from Auguſt till November. Loam, with a ſmall portion of rotten dung, is the ſoil it moſt approves.

The ſpecific title we have adopted, is from the very great reſemblance the plant bears to Lycium afrum, or the Box-Thorn; although we have ſome doubts, whether this ſpecies may not be the F. triphylla of Father Plumier. But as the F. coccinea, as well as this plant, has frequently the leaves growing by threes; we thought that, as it as yet had no ſpecific title with us, the character of the plant would be beſt diſtinguiſhed, by the name we have choſen.

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Lychnis Cyanoides

PLATE CXXI.

GERANIUM CORTUSÆFOLIUM.

Cortuſa-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syſtem. Veg.* 1781.

MONODELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus roſtratus, penta-coccus.

One POINTAL. Five ſummits. Fruit furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries.

See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis cordatis, ſublobatis, ſerratis, tomentoſo-ſericeis; petiolis longiſſimis, erectis; floribus umbellatis, odoratiſſimis, ſtipulis ſubulatis; caule robuſto, ſubcarnoſo.

Geranium with heart-ſhaped leaves, ſlightly lobed, ſawed, and covered with a downy pile; footſtalks very long and upright; flowers grow in umbels, and are very ſweet ſcented; leaf-props awl ſhaped; ſtem ſtout, and rather fleſhy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open.
2. The Chives and Pointal, natural ſize.
3. The ſame, magnified.
4. The Chives cut open, magnified.
5. The Seed-bud, and Pointal, magnified.

THE Cortuſa-leaved Geranium is a tender plant, ſeldom growing to more than a foot in height; producing its bloſſoms, which are extremely fragrant, in erect bunches, from the ſummit of the branches, and muſt be protected, through the depth of winter, in the hothouſe. The propagation is both ſlow and difficult, as it rarely perfects any ſeeds, and forms but few branches. The cuttings when taken off, which ought to be done about the end of May, ſhould be expoſed to the ſun, till the part where cut has formed a tough coat over the wound, which will take place in two or three days; when they will not be ſo ſubject to rot from the moiſture of the earth, as if planted when juſt taken from the plant. Theſe inſtructions are neceſſary to be obſerved, in the propagation of all the thick-ſtemmed Geraniums, by cuttings. A mixture of ſandy peat, with a ſmall quantity of old rotten dung, will prove the beſt compoſt for preſerving this plant. Our drawing was taken this year, in July, at the Hammerſmith nurſery. A miſtake has ariſen with regard to the name of this ſpecies of Geranium; which was evidently not known to any botaniſt, antecedent to its being brought to England in 1786 by Mr. A. Hove, a native of Poland, from the ſouth weſt coaſt of Africa, and found by him in about the 23d degree of ſouth latitude. Profeſſor Martyn, in his new edition of Miller's Dictionary, article Pelargonium 43, has taken for granted that this is the plant deſigned by Profeſſor Jacquin, where he treats of G. cortuſæfolium; giving the G. tabulare of Burman, Linnæus, &c. as ſynonymous to it; but undoubtedly, no ſuch intention could be in the Profeſſor, as the uniting theſe two plants, which are ſo entirely diſſimilar; but only an unfortunate inclination to alter an old eſtabliſhed name, for one, which he conceived more appropriate to a well known, common ſpecies; whence the confuſion; the conſtant conſequence of ſuch uſeleſs alterations, whether generic or ſpecific.

Geranium reclinatifolium

Pl. [illegible]

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Gladiolus galealus

PLATE CXXIII.

THUNBERGIA FRAGRANS.

Twining Thunbergia.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium duplex; *exterius*, diphyllum, foliolis ovatis, concavis, longitudine fere tubi; *interius*, monophyllum, multipartitum, laciniis circiter duodecim, ſubulatis, perianthio exteriori triplo breviori-bus.

COROLLA monopetala; tubus ſenſim ampliatus; limbus quinquefidus; laciniis æqualibus, ovatis, obtuſiſſimis, tubo triplo breviori-bus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, tubo ſupra baſin inſerta, inæqualia; duobus inferioribus brevioribus; duobus ſuperioribus tubo breviora. Antheræ ovatæ, adnatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſuperum. Stylus filiformis, tubo paullo brevior, erectus. Stigma bilobum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula globoſa, roſtrata, glabra, bilocularis, longitudinaliter dehiſcens; roſtrum compreſſum, ſulcatum, lineare, obtuſum; diſſepimentum obovatum, emarginatum, ſub apice foramine perforatum, lateribus membranaceum, perſiſtens.

SEMINA in ſingulo loculamento bina, reniformia, rugoſa, hinc convexa, inde concava ſulco longitudinali.

EMPALEMENT. Cup double; the *outer one* two-leaved; leaflets egg-ſhaped and concave, nearly the length of the tube; the *inner* one-leaved, many diviſions, the ſegments about twelve, awl-ſhaped, thrice as short as the outer cup.

BLOSSOM, one petal; tube widening gradually; border five-cleft; ſegments equal, egg-ſhaped, very blunt, three times as ſhort as the tube.

CHIVES. Four threads, fixed into the lower part of the tube, unequal; the two lowermoſt the ſhorteſt; the two uppermoſt ſhorter than the tube. Tips egg-ſhape, preſſed to the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud above. Shaft thread-ſhape, a little ſhorter than the tube, and upright. Summit two lobed.

SEED-VESSEL globular, beaked, ſmooth, two celled, and ſplits longitudinally; beak flattened, awl-ſhaped, linear, and blunt; partition inverſely egg-ſhaped, notched at the end, pierced with a hole at the top, ſkinny at the edges, and remaining.

SEEDS two in each cell, kidney-ſhaped, rough, convex on one ſide, and concave on the other by a longitudinal furrow.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thunbergia foliis ovato-acuminatis, ſub-dentatis; corolla alba, hypocrateriformis, tubo compreſſo; caule volubili.

Thunbergia with egg-ſhaped, tapering leaves, a little toothed; bloſſom white, ſalver-ſhaped, the tube flattened; ſtem twining.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The outer cup of the Empalement.
2. The inner cup of the ſame, magnified.
3. A Bloſſom cut open, to ſhew the ſituation of the Chives.
4. The Shaft and Summit, natural ſize.
5. The Seed-bud, magnified.
6. A ripe Capſule.
7. A ripe Seed.

THE Thunbergia, here figured, is a native of the Eaſt Indies, from the Coromandel coaſt; was introduced to Britain in the year 1796, at the ſame time with the Ixora pavetta, by the Hon. Lady Dowager De Clifford. It is eaſily propagated, by cuttings, or from the ſeeds, which ripen with us: it ſhould be kept in light, rich earth in the hothouſe; where it will flower from May, till September; in which month this year our drawing was taken at Kenſington Gore from a plant in the collection of James Vere, Eſq. But although Dr. Roxburgh's reaſon for adopting the ſpecific character he has given it, that the place where it grows is ſweet ſcented, though the plant is not, ſeems rather a little ſtrained, we have not thought it right to alter it; as unqueſtionably, any name would have been equally appropriate, ſince neither the flowers, or any part of the plant, root or branch, has the leaſt ſcent.

The plant from which this genus was originally formed by the younger Linnæus in his Sup. Plant. P. 46, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; and we have our doubts, whether this plant ought to be placed with it; for although it accords in the eſſential character, of a double cup, the only one thought neceſſary, by Linnæus, to divide it from Barleria; yet, from the number of parts in which it differs from his generic character, ſuch as the ſhape of the bloſſom, the length of the pointal, the ſituation and ſhape of the chives, the very different ſhape of the ſeeds, &c. we are led to think, it ought to be conſidered as a diſtinct Genus. But in following ſuch good authority as the able and learned Dr. Roxburg, it is to be hoped, we ſhall ſtand excuſed in continuing the ſame name he has aſſigned it, without alteration at leaſt, if not without comment.

Thunbergia fragrans

PLATE CXXIV.

HELICONIA PSITTACORUM.

Parrot-billed Heliconia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chivcs. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Spathæ communes partialeſque alternæ, diſtinctæ, perſiſtentes.

Perianthium nullum.

COROLLA. Petala tria, oblonga, canaliculata, erecta, acuta, æqualia.

Nectarium diphyllum; foliolo altero petalis ſubæquali; altero breviſſimo, canaliculato, uncinato, oppoſito.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, linearia. Antheræ erectæ, longæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, triquetrum. Stylus ſtaminibus fere brevior. Stigma longum, gracile, curvatum, capitulo terminali.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula oblonga, truncata, triquetra, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA ſolitaria, oblonga.

CALYX. Sheaths common and partial alternate, diſtinct, remaining.

Cup none.

BLOSSOM. Petals three, oblong, channelled, upright, pointed, equal.

Honeycup two leaved; one leaflet nearly the length of the petals; the other very ſhort, channelled, hooked and oppoſite to the larger.

CHIVES. Five threads, linear. Tips upright and long.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath, three-ſided. Shaft ſcarcely ſhorter than the chives. Summit long, ſlender, curved, and terminating in a ſmall head.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule oblong, appearing cut off at the end, three-ſided, three cells, three valves.

SEEDS ſolitary, oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Heliconia. Foliis glaberrimis, lanceolatis; inflorescentia glaberrima; ſpadice terminali flexuoſo; ſpathis multifloris, marginibus revolutis; nectario lanceolato, concavo, integro.

Heliconia with very ſmooth, lance-ſhaped leaves; the inflorescence quite ſmooth; ſtem terminating in a zig-zag form; ſheaths containing many flowers and rolled back; honey-cup lance-ſhaped, concave, and entire.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Bloſſom, with the three petals detached from the upper part of the Honey-cup, which is ſhewn in front with the ſmaller leaf incloſed within the larger.
2. The Chives, with the lower part of the Honey-cup, to ſhew their inſertion at its baſe, and the ſmaller leaf of the Honey-cup in its place.
3. The ſmaller leaf of the Honey-cup, magnified.
4. The Shaft and Summit, the Summit detached magnified.
5. The Seed-bud, natural ſize.
6. The Seed-bud cut tranſverſely, magnified.

The Parrot-billed Heliconia, a native of the continent of South America, as well as moſt of the Weſt India Iſlands, was firſt received, in plants, from the iſland of St. Vincents, in the year 1797, by Thomas Evans, Eſq. of Stepney; in whoſe collection it firſt flowered, in September 1798, when our drawing was taken. This plant requires a conſiderable degree of moiſture and heat, as well as much root room and rich earth, to make it flower in perfection; as it ſeldom opens its bloſſoms freely without ſuch treatment, and even with ſuch aſſiſtance, they are to be ſeen but for a few hours in that ſtate. It propagates from the roots, throwing up a number of ſuckers from the joints, which are formed at a conſiderable diſtance from the plant. The younger Linnæus in his Sup. Plant. of 1781, p. 158, has deſcribed this plant under our ſpecific title, but different in ſome few points; which appear to ariſe more from his ideas of the various parts, than from any real difference in the plant itſelf. Swartz in his Obſ. 98, gives ſheaths to his plant, which Linnæus, we preſume, denominates flower ſtem leaves, &c. yet we have no doubt, but they have both deſcribed the ſame plant; and perfectly agree with Willdenow and Martyn, that the H. pſittacorum of both authors is the ſame, and have as little of this being the plant.

Heliconia psittacorum

PLATE CXXV.

VACCINIUM PARVIFLORUM.

Small flowered Whortle-berry.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX ſuperus. Corolla monopetala. FILAMENTA receptacula inſerta. Bacca quadrilocularis, polyſperma.	CUP ſuperior. Bloſſom one petal THREADS fixed to the receptacle. A berry with four cells, and many ſeeds.

See VACCINIUM ARCTOSTAPHYLLOS, Pl. XXX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vaccinium foliis lanceolatis, undulatis, venoſis; floribus racemoſis; pedunculis longiſſimis, bracteatis; corolla conica, ſtriata. Stamina decem.	Whortle-berry, with lance-ſhaped, waved, and veined leaves; flowers grow in long bunches; foot ſtalks of the flowers very long, having floral leaves; bloſſom cone-ſhaped, and ſtreaked. Ten Chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom.
2. The Chives magnified.
3. The Seed-bud, Cup, and Pointal, the Summit detached, magnified.

THIS ſpecies of Whortle-berry was firſt brought, from North America, in the year 1784. It is one of thoſe with ten chives, &c. and of the ſame nature with thoſe we have already figured; for its treatment, and increaſe, we muſt therefore refer our readers to V. formoſum, Pl. XCVII. Vol. II. The drawing was taken in May 1799, at the Hammerſmith nurſery.

p. a. viflorum

PLATE CXXVI.

HIBBERTIA VOLUBILIS.

Twining Hibbertia.

CLASS XIII. ORDER V.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA. Many Chives. Five Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllum; foliolis coriaceis, ſub-ovatis, concavis, acutis, perſiſtentibus.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, obcordata, calyce longiora.

STAMINA. Filamenta numeroſa, filiformia, receptaculo fructificationis inſerta. Antheræ lineares, erectæ, emarginatæ.

PISTILLA. Germina quinque, ovato-oblonga, deſinentia in ſtylos flexuoſos, longitudine fere ſtaminum. Stigmata ſimplicia, apice concava. Corpuſculum ſubulatum, membranaceum in medio germinum, eorumque longitudine.

PERICARPIUM. Capſulæ quinque ovatæ, trigonæ, uniloculares, diſtinctæ.

SEMINA plurima, ſubrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five leaves; leaflets tough, nearly egg-ſhaped, concave, ſharp, and remaining.

BLOSSOM. Five petals, inverſely heart-ſhaped, longer than the cup.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, thread-ſhaped, fixed into the receptacle of the fructification. Tips linear, upright, notched at the ends.

POINTALS. Five ſeed-buds, between oblong and egg-ſhaped, terminating in zig-zagged ſhafts, nearly the length of the chives. Summits, ſimple, and hollowed at the top. A ſmall awl-ſhaped, ſkinny ſubſtance in the middle of the ſeed-buds, and of their length.

SEED-VESSEL. Five capſules, egg ſhaped, three-ſided, one celled, and diſtinct.

SEEDS many, roundiſh.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hibbertia foliis obtuſe-ſerratis, obovato-lanceolatis, floribus ſolitariis, ſeſſilibus, fœtidiſſimis.

Hibbertia with obtuſely ſawed leaves, between lance and inverſely egg-ſhaped; flowers grow ſolitary, ſitting cloſe on the ſtem; very fœtid.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A leaf of the bloſſom.
3. The Chives and Pointals.
4. One Chive, magnified.
5. Pointals apart, as they ſtand in the center of Chives.
6. The Pointals ſpread open, with the ſkinny ſubſtance which ſtands in their center.
7. One of the Pointals, magnified.
8. A Seed-bud, cut tranſverſely.
9. A half ripe ſeed, magnified.

The Hibbertia volubilis, (as are the three ſpecies of which we have ſeen ſpecimens,) is from New Holland, near Port Jackſon; was raiſed from ſeeds in many different collections near London in the year 1792. It is a hardy green houſe plant, and makes a very handſome climber, for trellis, or pillars in a conſervatory. Its growth is very rapid, and its flowers which are very brilliant and ſpecious, continue in ſucceſſion from May till September. The increaſe is certain and eaſy from cuttings, made in the month of May, and placed on a gentle hotbed, or plunged in the bark-bed of the hothouſe. It delights in a light ſandy peat ſoil. Our drawing was made from a plant, in the collection of the Hon. Lady Dowager De Clifford, Paddington.

As hitherto this tribe of Plants has not been given to the public by any truly eſtabliſhed name; (the different ſpecies having been erroneouſly titled Dillenias, which have many pointals,) and as we find it to differ, from any yet deſcribed Genus, we have named it after G. Hibbert, Eſq. of Clapham Common, Surry; whoſe knowledge and fervor in botanical purſuits, as well as liberality in his endeavours to enrich our collections, from every quarter of the globe, but eſpecially from the Cape of Good Hope, has not been exceeded by any; and we are well aſſured, no name deſerves a place, on botanical record, more than that of HIBBERT.

Pl. 190

PLATE CXXVII.

JASMINUM GRACILE.

Slender-ſtemed Jaſmine.

CLASS II. ORDER I.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, tubulatum, oblongum; ore quinquedentato, erecto; perſiſtens.

COROLLA monopetala, hypocrateriformis; tubus cylindraceus, longus; limbus quinquepartitus, planus.

STAMINA. Filamenta duo, brevia. Antheræ parvæ, intra tubum corollæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſubrotundum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigma bifidum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca ovalis, glabra, bilocularis ſeu bicapſularis.

SEMINA duo, magna, ovato-oblonga, arillata, hinc convexa, inde plana.

Obs. Figura floris acuminata et obtuſa variat. Bacca in aliis ſimplex, in aliis dicocca.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaved, tubular, oblong; five-toothed at the mouth, and upright; remaining.

BLOSSOM, one petal, ſalver-ſhaped; tube cylindrical, long; border five diviſions, flat.

CHIVES. Threads two, ſhort. Tips ſmall, within the tube of the bloſſom.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundiſh. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the chives. Summit two-cleft.

SEED-VESSEL. Berry oval, ſmooth, two-celled or two-capſuled.

SEEDS two, large, oblong egg-ſhaped, each in its proper ſeed-coat, convex on one ſide, and flat on the other.

Obs. The flower varies in its character of tapering to a point, or in being blunt-ended. In ſome the berry is ſimple, in others double-ſeeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Jaſminum petiolis foliorum genieulatis; foliis ovatis, oppoſitis, nitidis, ſimplicibus; floribus umbellatis; laciniis corollæ obtuſis, undulatis.

Jaſmine with the foot-ſtalks of the leaves jointed; egg-ſhaped leaves, growing oppoſite, ſhining and ſimple; flowers grow in umbels; the ſegments of the bloſſom are blunt and waved.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open, to expoſe the ſituation of the Chives.
3. The Shaft and Summit.
4. A ripe Berry.
5. The ſame cut tranſverſely, to ſhew the cells and ſeeds.

THE plant here figured, we conſider as a diſtinct ſpecies from the J. ſimplicifolium of Forſter, which he deſcribes as a native of the Friendly Iſles, in the South Seas; and likewiſe from the J. oblongum of Burman, which is given (but with a query) as a ſynonim to the J. ſimplicifolium of the former Author by Willdenow, in his Sp. Plant. p. 38, Part I. In the year 1792, the ſeeds of this plant were received by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, with the Bignonia pandorana, and many others, communicated by Colonel Paterſon, then commanding a detachment ſtationed for a time on Norfolk Iſland, where it is native. To the green-houſe it is a conſiderable acquiſition, either for a climber, or otherwiſe, as it is rarely without bloſſoms from July, till the end of November; being rather more tender than many of its congeners, which are in general deſtined to that ſtation; it ſhould be placed as nigh the flue, in as dry and airy a part of it as poſſible. A light, ſandy peat ſoil, without mixture, is the moſt congenial to its growth; and it is increaſed by cuttings, made in the month of March, put, from 12 to 20, according to the ſize of the pot, under a ſmall bell-glaſs, in the before-named earth, and plunged either in the bark-bed of the hot-houſe, or in the heat of a common hot bed.

PLATE CXXVIII.

IXIA POLYSTACHIA. *Var. incarnata.*

Many-ſpiked Ixia. Var. fleſh-colour.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-petala, patens, æqualis. Stamina tria, erectiuſculo-patula.	Blossom 6-petals, ſpreading, equal. Summits three, nearly upright and ſpreading. See Ixia reflexa, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis linearibus; ſcapo ſpicis pluribus; corollæ laciniis ſubreflexis, incarnatis.	Ixia with linear leaves; flower-ſtem with many ſpikes of flowers; ſegments of the bloſſom a little bent backwards, and fleſh-coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two Sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open.
3. The Pointal natural ſize, with one of the Summits detached, and magnified.

This fine variety of the Many-ſpiked Ixia was introduced to our collections from the Cape of Good Hope, about the year 1795, with the Reflex-flowered Ixia and many others, in bulbs, communicated by J. Pringle, Eſq. to Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith; where our drawing was taken in April 1799. No particular care is required, for the culture or increase of this, other, than what is required for the generality of Cape Ixias.

...polystachia.
...Var. ...ennata..

PLATE CXXIX.

GLORIOSA SUPERBA.

Superb Glorioſa.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx nullus.

Corolla. Petala ſex, oblongo-lanceolata, undulata, longiſſima, totaliter reflexa.

Stamina. Filamenta ſex, ſubulata, corolla breviora, recto-patula. Antheræ incumbentes.

Piſtillum. Germen globoſum. Stylus filiformis, ſtaminibus longior, inclinatus. Stigma triplex, obtuſum.

Pericarpium. Capſula ovalis, triloba, trilocularis, trivalvis.

Semina plura, globoſa, baccata, duplici ſerie diſpoſita.

Obs. Affinis Erythronio.

Empalement, none.

Blossom. Petals ſix, oblong-lance-ſhaped, waved, very long, totally bent back.

Chives. Six threads, awl-ſhaped, ſhorter than the bloſſom, ſpreading out at ſtraight angles from the ſeed-bud. Tips ſideways on the threads.

Pointal. Seed-bud globular. Shaft thread-ſhaped, longer than the threads, inclined. Summit triple, blunt.

Seed-vessel. Capſule oval, three-lobed, three-celled, three-valved.

Seeds many, globular, like berries, diſpoſed in two rows.

Obs. The genus has an affinity to Erythronium, or Dog's-tooth Violet.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Glorioſa foliis cirrhiferis. || Glorioſa with tendril-bearing leaves.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A leaf of the Bloſſom, with its Chive, as they are fixed together at the baſe.
2. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit; the petals of the bloſſom being cut off.

The Glorioſa ſuperba, a native of Guinea, as well as the coaſt of Malabar in the Eaſt Indies, is ſaid to be every part poiſonous. It is herbaceous, and the roots, which are formed upon the decay of the old one, ſhould be taken from the pot in November, and kept in dry ſand till the end of February, when they muſt be planted in rich earth, compoſed of one part old rotten dung, and two parts leaf mould or peat earth, then plunged in the bark-bed of a hot-houſe which is kept at pine heat, to inſure their flowering the enſuing Auguſt.

Having received a moſt beautiful branch, of this magnificent plant from the collection of the Hon. the Marchioneſs of Rockingham, at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge; the impulſe was too ſtrong to be reſiſted, of giving a figure of it in the Bot. Rep. although againſt our general propoſals, as this is certainly, neither a new, or rare plant; having been introduced ſo early as 1690, by Mr. Bentick. We therefore beg the indulgence of our friends, in this inſtance; for although the flower is common, and there are many figures of it, in different works, as, Rheede's Hort. Malab. Vol. 7. frut. ſcand. 107. t. 57. Plukenet's alma. 249. t. 116. f. 3. Commelin's hort. 1. p. 69. t. 35. &c. &c.; yet, as theſe may not be in the poſſeſſion of many of the purchaſers of our work, we hope it may prove agreeable.

Gloriosa superba

PLATE CXXX.

CERBERA UNDULATA.

Waved-leaved Cerbera.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllum, acuminatum; foliolis ovato-lanceolatis.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus clavatus; limbus magnus, quinquepartitus; laciniis obliquis, obtusis, latere altero magis gibbis; os tubi quinquangulare, quinquedentatum, stellato-connivens.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, subulata, in medio tubi. Antheræ erectæ, conniventes.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum. Stylus filiformis, brevis. Stigma capitatum, bilobum.

PERICARPIUM. Drupa maxima, subrotunda, carnosa, a latere sulco longitudinali excavata, punctisque duobus.

SEMEN. Nux bilocularis, quadrivalvis, retusa.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five leaved, tapering to a point; leaflets between egg and lance-shaped.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped; tube club-shaped; border large, five divisions; segments oblique, obtuse, thicker edged on one side; mouth of the tube five-angled, five toothed, approaching together in the form of a star.

CHIVES. Five threads, awl-shaped, in the middle of the tube. Tips upright, and approaching.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish. Shaft thread-shaped, and short. Summit headed, two-lobed.

SEED-VESSEL. A large pulpy fruit, nearly round, fleshy, hollowed on the side by a longitudinal furrow, and with two punctures.

SEED. Nut two cells, four valves, and bluntly dented at the end.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cerbera foliis lanceolatis, utrinque attenuatis, undulatis; cymis ramosis, divaricatis, axillaribus.

Cerbera with lance-shaped leaves tapered to both ends, and waved; tufts of flowers branching into various directions, and growing from the foot-stalks of the leaves close to the stem.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. The Blossom cut open, with the Chives as they stand in the tube, magnified.
3. The Empalement, with the pointal after the blossom has fallen off, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, magnified.

THIS conspicuously handsome plant was introduced by W. Forsyth, Esq. to the Chelsea Gardens in the year 1782, from the island of Bourbon, now the Isle de la Revolution, near the coast of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean. It grows to a very considerable height, perfectly straight, and polished in the stem, something like the Bamboo Cane, from which appearance, till it flowered, it had gone by the name of the fishing rod plant. It must be kept in the bark-bed of the hothouse in rich mould, and should be removed from its pot but seldom, the roots being extremely tender and brittle. The propagation is slow and difficult, as well from the great tendency the part has to rot, where cut, as from the unfrequency of its throwing out any side shoots from the stem. Our drawing was made in July this year, at the Hammersmith nursery; though we understand it flowered in the extensive collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville at Walton-upon-Thames, some years since.

Having followed Willdenow, rather than Jacquin, in the Generic name of this plant, our reason is, each species which has hitherto been thrown to this Genus, since its first formation, might well make a distinct one; if every generic or even essential, character, was to be critically attended to. The fruit forming the principal essential character, a specimen of which we have seen, containing two large seeds like C. Manghas, determined us in our adoption.

The descriptions and figures of the two plants, given by Professor Jacquin in his Icon. rar. 2, and Collect. 4, under the genus Ochrosia, are, we conceive, only different specimens of our plant; and are both, as well as Dryander's critique on Gmelin (see Linn. Trans. Vol. II. p. 227) defective; neither of them having seen but *dried* specimens, without the fruit; as in this natural order of plants, the flowers being mostly fleshy, many of the principal characters are destroyed in the process of drying; and of course, in such case, must lead to error. Jacquin's character of *maculata*, quoted by Willdenow as a specific title, though he has rejected the Generic, we suppose, must have been taken from the small blotches on the lower, and which sometimes pervade the upper surface of the leaves, but found only when in the last state of decay, or when artificially dried to preserve them; as by the pressure necessarily employed to that end, the waved, and most ostensible character of the living plant, is done away. As to the C. parviflora of Forster being the same, as either, the Ochrosia borbonica or O. maculata of Jacquin, we must beg leave to dissent from the severe criticiser of Gmelin; upon whose authority, nevertheless, Willdenow has been led to exclude, even as a synonim, the O. borbonica of Prof. Jacquin, which perhaps, if it were not for the increasing of Genera, ought to be the name of the plant.

Cerbera undulata.

PLATE CXXXI.

GERANIUM LACINIATUM.

Ragged-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syſtem. Veg.* 1781.

MONODELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus roſtratus, penta-coccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis radicalibus, integris laciniatiſque, petiolis filiformibus; calycibus monophyllis; Staminibus quinque fertilibus; radice tuberoſa.

Geranium with leaves growing from the root, entire and jagged, foot-ſtalks thread-ſhaped; cups one-leaved; five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, with its tubular part laid open.
2. The Chives and Pointal, as they ſtand in the bloſſom, magnified.
3. The ſame cut open, and detached from the Pointal, magnified.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THE Ragged-leaved Geranium may be conſidered as an herbaceous plant, for it rarely retains its leaves longer than September; and when in a ſtate of inaction, ſhould be watered but ſparingly, otherwiſe the root will be ſubject to rot. It may be increaſed by parting the roots about March, which ſhould be afterwards planted in rich mould, and placed on a ſhelf in the hot-houſe; where they will flower in May or June. From an imported plant, in the Hibbertian collection, our drawing was made this year.

A continual harping on the ſame ſubject, may perhaps appear rather tireſome; but, as almoſt every real new ſpecies of Geranium, which falls under our obſervation, ſeems to add a freſh proof of the futility of the new arrangement, we cannot forbear noticing it. This ſpecies, for inſtance, has every other eſſential generic character of Monſieur L'Heritier's Pelargonium, but unfortunately the moſt eſſential. Upon an accurate examination of a number of flowers, before they had expanded, (the only time when it can be truly aſcertained), in no one inſtance, was there more than five tips to be found. Where to place it, with Erodium, or Pelargonium?

Pl. [illegible]

Geranium laciniatum

PLATE CXXXII.

PROTEA LONGIFOLIA. *Nigra.*

Long-leaved Protea. *Black flower.*

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 4-fida ſeu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, inſertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina ſolitaria.

Blossom 4-cleft or 4 petals. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the point. Cup proper, none. Seeds ſolitary.

See Protea formosa, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis ſublinearibus, anguſtis, obliquis, rigidis, longiſſimis; ſquamis interioribus, calycis lanceolatis, erectis; florum plumis atro-purpureis.

Protea with leaves nearly linear, narrow, oblique, harſh and very long; the inner ſcales of the cup are lance-ſhaped and upright; the plume of flowers of a black-purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom complete, with the ſeed-bud attached.
2. The Petals of the flower opened, to ſhew the ſituation of the Tips.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit.

This ſpecies of Protea, from the Cape of Good Hope, of which we have drawings of three varieties, is as yet, very ſcarce in this kingdom. The variety here figured, as well as the others of this ſpecies, have been hitherto conſidered as varieties of P. ſpecioſa; with which, however, they have leſs connexion, than with P. mellifera; but from both they ſtand quite diſtinct. Wherefore, we have given them the ſpecific title of longifolia, from the extreme length of their leaves, which are conſiderably longer, than could be expreſſed in the figure. We believe this is the firſt year it has flowered in England, or in any other collection, than the nurſery, Hammerſmith; where our drawing was made in November. It is moſt difficult, or indeed almoſt impracticable, to increaſe it, as it puts out no ſide ſhoots, and certainly damps off, if laid down, where it touches the earth.

From Boerhaave's having arranged this ſpecies of Protea, (See his Index to the Leyden Garden, Part 2. from P. 185 to 189,) with his Lepidocarpodendrons, after *fig.* 187. which is our P. mellifera; Willdenow has been led into an error; ſince he has given this plant, the 188 Fig. of Boerhaave, as a ſynonim to P. ſpecioſa, which ought not to be ſo taken, unleſs we underſtand, that he meant all his Lepidocarpodendrons as only varieties of each other; the principal diſtinguiſhing feature, in P. ſpecioſa, being the incurved and fringed character, of the inner ſcales of the empalement.

Protea longifolia n. sp.

PLATE CXXXIII.

PROTEA LONGIFOLIA. *Ferruginoso-purpurea.*

Long-leaved Protea. *Rusty-purple flower.*

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida ſeu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, inſertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina ſolitaria.

BLOSSOM 4-cleft or four petals. Tips linear inſerted into the petals below the point. Cup proper none. Seeds ſolitary.

See PROTEA SPECIOSA. Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis ſub-linearibus, anguſtis, obliquis, rigidis, longiſſimis; ſquamis interioribus calycis lanceolatis erectis; florum plumis ferruginoſo-purpureis; conus ſubgloboſus.

Protea with nearly linear leaves, narrow, oblique, harſh and very long; the inner ſcales of the cup are lance-ſhaped and upright; the plume of flowers are of a rusty-purple; the cone nearly globe-ſhaped.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom complete, with the ſeed-bud attached.
2. The Petals of the flower ſpread open, to expoſe the ſituation of the Tips.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit.

THAT the attention of the ſcientific and other collectors and cultivators of exotics, in this kingdom, may be brought to a better acquaintance, with this fine, very extended, yet much neglected Genus; the ſpecies of which, now in Britain, amount to more than ſeventy, has been our chief aim, in endeavouring to lay before them, figures of ſome of the moſt rare and beautiful; one of which we deem the preſent.

This variety of Long-leaved Protea, is figured in Boerhaave's Index to the Leyden garden, Part 2. p. 186, as one of his Lepidocarpodendrons, and has been given, by Willdenow in his Sp. plant. Tom. I. p. 531. as a ſynonim of P. ſpecioſa, quoted from Thunberg's prod. 27. Diſſ. de Prot.

The culture and treatment of this plant, is the ſame as P. ſpecioſa, to which we refer our readers.

From a fine plant, in the Hibbertian collection, our drawing was taken in the month of July this year. It was introduced to us from the Royal Gardens at Schonbrun in Germany, communicated by the ſuperintendant to Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, the ſeeds having been received from the collector for the Emperor, at the Cape.

Protea Longifolia
Involucrum purpureum

1

2

3

PLATE CXXXIV.

IXIA CROCATA. *Var. nig. maculata.*

Crocus flowered Ixia. *Var. black spotted.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-petala, patens, æqualis. Stamina tria, erectiuſculo-patula.	Blossom 6-petals, ſpreading, equal. Chives three, upright and ſpreading. See Ixia reflexa. Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis falcatis, flaccidis; floribus alternis, ſeſſilibus; petalis tribus exterioribus baſi gibbis maculatiſque.	Ixia with ſcimitar-ſhaped limber leaves; flowers grow alternate and cloſe to the ſtem; the three outer petals are gouty and ſpotted at the baſe.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two Spaths of the Empalement.
2. The Flower cut open and expanded, with the Chives attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summits, the Summits detached and magnified.

This variety of Crocus-flowered Ixia was introduced, according to the Kew Catalogue, Vol. I. p. 60, in the year 1774, by Mr. F. Maſſon, from the Cape of Good Hope, and there, is treated as a diſtinct ſpecies, under the name of I. deuſta. From the number of drawings we poſſeſs of this tribe of plants, having nineteen diſtinct varieties of this one ſpecies, and in the cloſe inveſtigation we have given them, in their flowering, for a number of years; having found them to ſport in colour, &c. from the ſame root, but much more ſo from ſeed; enables us deciſively to place this plant as a variety to I. crocata. It is one of the moſt hardy of the Genus, and propagates itſelf by the root. The flowers are produced about May, in which month 1799, our drawing was taken, at the Hammerſmith nurſery; ſince, we have not ſeen it in any collection; which leads us to think it is not a free blower, as the roots are not ſcarce.

...rocata
...maculata

PLATE CXXXV.

MALVA REFLEXA.

Reflex-flowered Mallow.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

of Schreb. Gen. Plant. 1789.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium duplex; *exterius* triphyllum, anguſtius; foliolis cordatis, acutis, perſiſtentibus; *interius* monophyllum, ſemiquinquefidum, majus, latius, perſiſtens.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, obcordata, præmorſa, plana, tubo ſtaminum baſi affixa.

STAMINA. Filamenta numeroſa, infernè coalita in tubum, in hujus apice et ſuperficie ſecedentia et libera. Antheræ reniformes.

PISTILLUM. Germen orbiculatum. Stylus cylindraceus, brevis. Stigmata plurima, ſetoſa, longitudine ſtyli.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſubrotunda, compoſita e loculamentis pluribus, (tot quot ſtigmata) bivalvibus, virticillatim inarticulatis circum receptaculum columnare, tandem dilabentibus.

SEMINA ſolitaria, rarius duo ſeu tria, reniformia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup double; *the outer* three-leaved, narrower; leaflets heart-ſhaped, ſharp, and remaining; *the inner* one-leaf, half five-cleft, larger, broader, and remaining.

BLOSSOM. Five petals, inverſely heart-ſhaped, appearing bit at the ends, flat, fixed to the tube of the chives at the baſe.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, united below into a tube, at its top and ſurface parted and looſe. Tips kidney-ſhaped.

POINTAL. Seed-bud orbicular. Shaft cylindrical and ſhort. Summits many, briſtle-ſhaped, the length of the ſhaft.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule roundiſh, compoſed of many cells (as many as there are tips) two-valved, forming a whorl round a columnar receptacle not jointed, at length falling off.

SEEDS ſolitary, ſeldom two or three, kidney-ſhaped.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Malva foliis cuneiformibus, inequaliter inciſo-lobatis; petalis reflexis.

Mallow with wedge-ſhaped leaves, unequally gaſhed into lobes; petals reflexed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, the inner and outer Cup ſeparated from the Bloſſom.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open.
3. The Chives and Pointal.
4. The Chives, the connecting tube cut open.
5. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, magnified.

SOME light doubts, at firſt, aroſe in our minds, that this plant might be M. virgata, the 15th in Profeſſor Martyn's new arrangement of Miller's Dictionary, vide art. Malva. But, from the extraordinary length of the branches of M. virgata, there deſcribed to be ſix feet and a half long, and only the thickneſs of a wheat ſtraw at the baſe! with dark purple flowers; we cannot but conſider this, which never riſes to more than a foot and a half or two feet in the ſtem, with white flowers, excepting a ſmall ſtreak of red at the baſe of the petals, as a diſtinct and new ſpecies. It is a native of the Cape, and was received in ſeeds, from thence, in the year 1794. As a hardy green-houſe plant it is moſt ornamental; the bloſſoms, which are quite reflexed when full blown, being produced in ſucceſſion from March till November, upon every part of the plant. It is increaſed by cuttings made in May, and placed under a hand-glaſs on a ſhady border. Light loam with a ſmall mixture of peat, is the beſt ſoil to make it flouriſh.

Tracea reflexa

PLATE CXXXVI.

GERANIUM CRASSIFOLIUM.

Thick-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syſtem. Veg.* 1781.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata 5. Fructus roſtratus, penta-coccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five ſummits. Fruit furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis acuminatis, lobato-pinnatis, ſubcarnoſis, laciniis inequaliter dentatis; pedunculis ſubquadrifloris; floribus pentandris; petalis æqualibus, purpureis.

Geranium with leaves tapering to the point, winged in lobes and rather fleſhy, the ſegments unequally toothed; foot-ſtalks generally four flowers; the flowers have five fertile tips; petals equal and purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. One Petal of the Bloſſom.
3. The Chives and Pointal.
4. The Chives, ſpread open.
5. The ſame, magnified.
6. The Pointal, magnified.

THE thick-leaved Geranium is a native of the iſland of Cyprus, and was introduced by Dr. Sibthorpe, on his return from viſiting the Grecian iſlands, in the year 1788. It is, we think, no more than a biennial plant at beſt, as it ſeldom ſurvives the ſecond winter, and but rarely the firſt. If the ſeeds are ſown in the month of March, the plants will flower the enſuing autumn, and generally produce ripe ſeeds, if kept in a ſheltered and warm ſituation. This plant is unqueſtionably the true Erodium of L'Heritier, and thoſe who admit of that innovation, being the one, apparently, upon which he formed his Generic diſtinction; as we believe, no other ſpecies, ſo denominated, has every conſtituent Eſſential part neceſſary to his Genus.

Pl 56

Geranium crassifolium

PLATE CXXXVII.

GLADIOLUS NANUS.

Dwarf Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla ſexpartita, ringens. Stamina adſcendentia.	Blossom ſix diviſions, gaping. Chives aſcending.

See Gladiolus roseus. Plate XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis lanceolatis, plicatis, piloſis; ſcapo toto florigero longitudine foliorum; corolla ringente, laciniis longiſſimis, divaricatis, undulatis; ſpatha trivalvi.	Gladiolus with lance-ſhaped leaves, plaited and hairy; flower-ſtem quite covered with flowers the length of the leaves; bloſſom gaping, the ſegments very long, ſpreading different ways and waved; ſheath three valved.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The three valved Sheath.
2. A Bloſſom cut open and expanded, the Chives remaining attached.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and its Summits, one of them detached and magnified.

The Hibbertian collection has furniſhed us with this extraordinarily handſome Gladiolus. Our drawing was taken at Clapham, in Auguſt this year, when we were informed by Mr. Hibbert that he had received the bulbs but a few months before, from his collector at the Cape. It has little likeneſs to any one of the Genus yet in England; but from the character of the leaves, we ſhould incline to think, the treatment required for Ixia plicata, (of which ſpecies we have drawings of more than twenty varieties, known under the names of I. villoſa, I. rubro-cyanea, I. punicea, I. purpurea, &c. &c.) that is to ſay, to be kept through the winter months, in more heat than is required for the generality of Ixias and Gladioluſes.

Gladiolus nanus

PLATE CXXXVIII.

VACCINIUM AMOENUM.

Broad-leaved Whortle-berry.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX superus. Corolla monopetala.
FILAMENTA receptaculo inserta. Bacca quadrilocularis, polysperma.

CUP superior. Blossom one petal.
THREADS fixed into the receptacle. A Berry with four cells and many seeds.
See VAC. ARCTOSTAPHYLLOS, Pl. XXX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vaccinium foliis utrinque acuminatis, subserrulatis, deciduis; floribus racemosis, pedunculis bracteatis, calycibus reflexis, corollis cylindraceis. Stamina decem.

Whortle-berry with leaves tapering to both ends, a little sawed at the edges and falling off; flowers grow in long bunches, foot-stalks with floral leaves, cups reflexed, blossoms cylinder-shaped. Ten Chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower complete.
2. The Empalement, with the floral leaves.
3. The Chives, magnified.
4. The Shaft and its Summit, magnified.
5. A nearly ripe Berry.
6. The same, cut transversely, magnified.

THIS very handsome species of Whortleberry was introduced, from North America, in the year 1765, by Mr. John Cree, Nurseryman, of Addlestone, amongst many others. It is a hardy plant, in our climate. This species inclines to a loamy, rather than a peat soil, and is propagated by suckers, which it throws up from the root, or from layers; which may be put down in May, and taken off the succeeding year. Its time of flowering is about June or July, in which latter month our drawing was made last year, at Messrs. Lee and Kennedy's, Hammersmith.

Vaccinium amoenum

PLATE CXXXIX.

STRUTHIOLA CILIATA. *Var. flore rubro.*

Fringed-leaved Struthiola. *Var. red flowered.*

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Perianthium diphyllum. Corolla tubulosa, 4-fida; Nectarium, glandulæ octo fauci circumpositæ.	Cup two-leaved. Bloſſom tubular, 4-cleft; Honey-cup, 8 glands placed round the mouth of the bloſſom.
Semen unum, ſubbaccatum.	One Seed, like a berry.
	See Struthiola imbricata, Pl. CXIII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Struthiola foliis ovato-lanceolatis, mucronatis, ciliatis, concavis, quadrifariam imbricatis; glandulæ octo ſupra faucem; corolla rubra.	Struthiola with leaves between egg and lance-ſhaped, pointed, fringed, concave and tiled in four rows; eight glands upon the mouth of the bloſſom, which is red.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A leaf, natural ſize, from one of the younger branches.
2. A Bloſſom, with its Cup, or floral leaves.
3. The Cup, magnified.
4. A Bloſſom cut open, and magnified.
5. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, magnified.

The two varieties of this ſpecies of Struthiola, the other with a white flower being intended for our next number, were introduced at the ſame time with the Struthiola imbricata, to which they much affine, in general habit. But, the strong diſtinction in the number and character of the glands, induced us to conſider them of a diſtinct ſpecies; in this, they are eight, in S. imbricata there are but four; the leaves likewiſe not ſo cloſely ſet upon the ſtem, and they are much more fringed. For the culture and treatment of this, we muſt refer our readers to the directions, for managing the above named plant. We had our ſpecimen, for the figure, from the Clapham collection in May 1800.

Struthiola ciliata
Var: flore rubro.

PLATE CXL.

VACCINIUM FRONDOSUM.

Obtuſe-leaved Whortle-berry.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX ſuperus. Corolla monopetala. Filamenta receptaculo inſerta. Bacca quadrilocularis, polyſperma.

CUP ſuperior. Bloſſom one petal. Threads fixed into the receptacle. A berry with four cells and many ſeeds.

See VAC. ARCTOSTAPHYLLOS, Pl. XXX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vaccinium racemis foliofis; pedicellis bracteatis; corollis campanulatis; foliis obtuſis, oblongis, ſubtus ſub-glaucis, deciduis. Stamina decem.

Whortle-berry with ſmall leaves on the flower-ſtems; foot-ſtalks of the flowers with leaflets; bloſſoms bell-ſhaped; leaves, obtuſe, oblong, rather glaucous underneath and deciduous. Ten Chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural size.
2. The Chives and Pointal, magnified.
5. A nearly ripe Berry cut tranſverſely.

THE Obtuſe-leaved Whortle-berry was introduced, according to the Kew Catalogue, Vol. II. p. 12, from North America, in the year 1770 by Mr. William Young; but nevertheleſs, although ſaid to be an inhabitant of our gardens ſo long as 20 years, it is, we believe, known to very few cultivators. It is a deciduous ſhrub, growing to the height of about two or three feet; and will, in general, ſurvive the inclemency of our winters.

It is increaſed with difficulty by layers, and the berries ſeldom ripen with us; light peat earth, with a ſmall mixture of loam, it thrives in moſt. The drawing for our figure was taken, from the Hibbertian collection, in July 1800. This ſpecies has likewiſe ten Chives, five diviſions of the cup, &c.

frondosum

PLATE CXLI.

CYANELLA CAPENSIS.

Cape Cyanella.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA. Petala ſex, unguibus cohærentia, oblonga, concava, patula; tribus interioribus propendentibus.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex, baſi contigua, breviſſima, patentiuſcula; infimo declinato. Antherarum quinque oblongæ, curvatæ, erectæ, apice dehiſcentes, dentibus quatuor obtuſis; altera vero declinata, maxima, apice bifida.

PISTILLUM. Germen trigonum, obtuſum. Stylus filiformis, declinatus, longitudine infimi ſtaminis. Stigma acutiuſculum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſubrotunda triſulcata, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plura, oblonga.

EMPALEMENT, none.

BLOSSOM. Six petals, adhering by the claws, oblong, concave, spreading; the three interior ones hanging forwards.

CHIVES. Threads ſix, contiguous at the baſe, very ſhort, ſpreading a little; the lower one bent down. Five of the tips are oblong, curved, upright, ſplitting at the end, with four obtuſe teeth; but the other is bent down, very large, and two-cleft at the end.

POINTAL. Seed-bud three-ſided, obtuſe. Shaft thread-ſhaped, bent downward, and the length of the lower chive. Summit rather ſharp-pointed.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule roundiſh, three-furrowed, three cells, three valves.

SEEDS many, oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cyanella caule folioſo, paniculato; racemis divaricatis; foliis lanceolatis, undulatis; floribus cæruleis.

Cyanella with a leafy ſtem growing into a panicle; branches ſtraddling; leaves lance-ſhaped, and waved; flowers blue.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Chives and Pointal, natural ſize, the petals of the bloſſom cut away.
2. The Chives and Pointal, magnified.
3. The ſame thrown open, to ſhew their connection at the baſe.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud, magnified.

THE Cape Cyanella has been long known in many herbariums, and to moſt botaniſts by name, but we much queſtion whether a living plant has, till now, been ſeen in our gardens. The deſcription, in his dictionary, of a plant cultivated by Miller in 1768, where he ſays, "the leaves are long, narrow, "with a groove on the upper ſide, the peduncle ariſing immediately from the root, ſupporting *one* "flower, of a fine blue colour;" ſurely can have no connection with our plant, but in the colour of its bloſſom. From every appearance of the plant, even in an abortive ſpecimen, more than one flower muſt be produced, if any. It is enumerated, in the Kew Catalogue, as one of the ſpecies of Cyanella; but, we ſuppoſe, only from an accepted idea, that the plant deſcribed by Miller was the C. capenſis; and, as having been cultivated in Britain, might be therefore introduced with propriety into the book, though it had never graced the garden; otherwiſe, if this plant, which is inconteſtibly the true C. capenſis of Linnæus, had ever been ſeen in the Royal Gardens, no affinity would have been traced to that of Miller.

A few ſmall inaccuracies occur in the generic character of this Genus, which we have rectified; one is, that the inner, and not the outer petals, are thoſe which hang forward; the others may be obſerved by thoſe, who may conſider them worthy notice. This ſpecies is a bulbous-rooted plant, flowering freely in the green-houſe; although the roots had been received, late in the ſeaſon, from the collector for the Hibbertian Collection now at the Cape; which, perhaps, is the reaſon the flowers are produced at this time of the year (February). Mr. Allen informs us, that, it has had no other treatment, than what is given to Cape bulbs in general. From the ſwelled appearance of the ſeed-veſſels we have little doubt of ripe ſeeds being produced.

Commelina capensis.

PLATE CXLII.

GLADIOLUS CRISPUS.

Curled-leaved Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla ſexpartita, ringens. Stamina adſcendentia.	Blossom ſix diviſions, gaping. Chives aſcending.

See Gladiolus roseus. Plate XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis enſiformibus, ad oras criſpus; floribus ſecundis, palidè rubris; laciniis corollæ rotundatis; tubo gracili, longiſſimo.	Gladiolus with ſword ſhaped leaves, curled at the edges; flowers point all one way, and are of a pale red; ſegments of the bloſſom rounded; tube ſlender, and very long.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, the Chives remaining attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

A Figure of this Gladiolus may be found in the Ic. rar. 2. of Profeſſor Jacquin, t. 267, by thoſe who poſſeſs that elegant and invaluable work. The plant from which our drawing was taken, and we believe the first that has been ſeen in Britain, flowered in the collection of G. Hibbert, Eſq. Clapham Common, laſt year in the month of July. We do not perceive that the treatment of this plant, ſhould differ from the reſt of its congeners.

Gladiolus carneus

PLATE CXLIII.

LIMONIA TRIFOLIATA.

Three-leafletted Limonia.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, tri-ſeu quinquefidum, acutum, minimum, perſiſtens.

COROLLA. Petala tria ad quinque, oblonga, obtuſa, erecta, apice patentia.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex ad decem, ſubulata, erecta, corolla breviora. Antheræ lineares, erectæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen oblongum, superum. Stylus cylindraceus, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigma capitatum, planum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca ovata ſeu globoſa, trilocularis; diſſepimentis membranaceis.

SEMINA ſolitaria, ovata.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, three or five-cleft, pointed, very ſmall, and remaining.

BLOSSOM. Petals from three to five, oblong, obtuſe, upright, ſpreading at the end.

CHIVES. Threads from ſix to ten, awl-ſhaped, upright, ſhorter than the bloſſom. Tips linear, and upright.

POINTAL. Seed bud oblong and ſuperior. Shaft cylindrical, the length of the Chives. Summit headed, and flat.

SEED-VESSEL. An oval, or globular berry with three cells; partitions ſkinny.

SEEDS ſolitary, and egg-ſhaped.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Limonia foliis ternatis; ſpinis geminis, axillaribus.

Limonia with leaves compoſed of three leaflets; ſpines grow by pairs at the footſtalks of the leaves cloſe to the ſtem.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. The Chives and Pointal, magnified, as they ſtand in the Bloſſom.
3. The Pointal natural ſize.
4. The ſame, magnified.
5. A ripe berry.
6. A Seed.

THIS plant, a native of China, has ſince its introduction, as are moſt plants coming from thence, been cultivated with us as a hot-houſe plant; but from every natural affinity, we ſhould be led to ſuppoſe it would endure our winters, in the green-houſe. As yet it is in few collections, and ſcarce; therefore, till it becomes more plenty, it will, moſt likely, not undergo that ordeal. Our drawing was taken from a branch in high perfection, communicated by Mr. Anderſon, from the collection of J. Vere, Eſq. Kenſington Gore, laſt year 1800, in the month of July; who informs us, he has been enabled to propagate it by cuttings, and that he keeps it in a mixture of loam and rotten dung.

1

Limonia trifoliata

PLATE CXLIV.

PROTEA LONGIFOLIA. *Var. cono turbinato.*

Long-leaved Protea. *Var. top-shaped cone.*

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 4-fida ſeu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, inſertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina ſolitaria.	Blossom 4-cleft or 4-petals. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the point. Cup proper none. Seeds ſolitary. See Protea formosa, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis ſublinearibus, anguſtis, obliquis, rigidis, longiſſimis; ſquamis interioribus calycis lanceolatis, erectis; florum plumis atro purpureis; conus turbinatus.	Protea with nearly linear leaves, narrow, oblique, harſh and very long; the inner ſcales of the cup are lance-ſhaped and upright; the plume of flowers are of a dark purple; the cone top-ſhaped.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom complete, with the ſeed-bud attached.
2. The Petals of the flower ſpread open, to ſhew the ſituation of the Tips.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit.

This is the third variety of Long-leaved Protea, as mentioned p. 132, and equally ſcarce with the preceding ones. It was raiſed from ſeed at the ſame time with the other two, which were received by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, from the superintendant of the Imperial Gardens at Schonbrun. This variety, at preſent, is in no collection, that we know of, in England, but that of G. Hibbert, Eſq. where our drawing was made, in the month of January 1801. The ſame unfortunate character attaches to this, as to the other varieties, from the great difficulty of increaſing it; although, it flouriſhes in growth, if planted in a light, loamy ſoil.

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2

3

Protea Longifolia

INDEX

TO THE PLANTS CONTAINED IN VOL. II.

Plate 73	Daphne pontica	Pontic Spurge Laurel	Har.	Shrub.	March, April.
74	Perſoonia lanceolata	Lance-ſhape-leaved Perſoonia	G. H.	Shrub.	All Summer.
75	Phyſalis proſtrata	Trailing Winter cherry	H. H.	Ann.	July, Auguſt.
76	Protea pinifolia	Pine-leaved Protea	G. H.	Shrub.	July, August
77	Perſoonia linearis	Linear-leaved Protea	G. H.	Shrub.	Auguſt, Sept.
78	Ixora Pavetta	Sweet Ixora	H. H.	Shrub.	Auguſt, Sept.
79	Crowea ſaligna	Willow leaved Crowea	G. H.	Shrub.	July till Nov.
80	Buchnera fœtida	Stinking Buchnera	G. H.	Ann.	Auguſt, Sept.
81	Sowerbia juncea	Ruſh-like Sowerbia	G. H.	Herb.	All Summer.
82	Bankſia ſerrata	Sawed-leaved Bankſia	G. H.	Shrub.	March, April.
83	Moræa tricolor	Three-coloured Moræa	G. H.	Bulb.	May, June.
84	Buchnera pedunculata	Solitary-flowered Buchnera	G. H.	Shrub.	July till Nov.
85	Mahernia odorata	Sweet Mahernia	G. H.	Shrub.	All the year.
86	Bignonia pandorana	Norfolk Iſland Trumpet Flower	G. H.	Shrub.	March till June.
87	Ixia ariſtata. *Var. atro-purpurea*	Ragged ſheathed Ixia. *Var. dark purple.*	G. H.	Bulb.	May, June.
88	Eranthemum pulchellum	Blue-flowered Eranthemum	H. H.	Shrub.	Jan. till May.
89	Gnidia lævigata	Shining-leaved Gnidia	G. H.	Shrub.	July, Auguſt.
90	Septas capenſis	Cape ſeptas	G. H.	Herb.	May till Auguſt.
91	Camellia japonica. *Var-flo.pl.variegato.*	Double-ſtriped Camellia	G. H.	Shrub.	Auguſt till May.
92	Crinum ſpirali	Spiral-ſtalked Aſphodel Lily	G. H.	Bulb.	Jan. till April.
93	After reflexus	Reflex-leaved Starwort	G. H.	Shrub.	All the year.
94	Galaxia ovata	Oval-leaved Galaxia	G. H.	Bulb.	June, July.
95	Amaryllis radiata	Rayed Lily Daffodil	H. H.	Bulb.	Feb. March.
96	Punica granatum. *Var. flo. albo.*	White Pomegranate	G. H.	Shrub.	April, May.
97	Vaccinium formoſum	Red-twigged Whortle berry	Har.	Shrub.	May, June.
98	Pultenæa daphnoides	Daphne-like Pultenæa	G. H.	Shrub.	May, June.
99	Gladiolus blandus	Large white-flowered Gladiolus	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
100	Embothrium ſericeum	Silky Embothrium	G. H.	Shrub.	All the year.
101	Hypoxis ſtellata	Star-flowered Hypoxis	G. H.	Bulb.	June, July.
102	Epigæa repens	Creeping Epigæa	Har.	Shrub.	April, May.
103	Protea ſpecioſa, *nigra*	Black-flowered Protea	G. H.	Shrub.	July, August.
104	Lachnæa Eriocephala	Woolly-headed Lachnæa	G. H.	Shrub.	March till Aug.
105	Vaccinium craſſifolium	Thick-leaved Whortle-berry	Har.	Shrub.	June, July.
106	Houſtonia coccinea	Scarlet Houſtonia	G. H.	Shrub.	Auguſt till Dec.
107	Allium gracile	Sweet-ſcented Garlic	H. H.	Bulb.	March till June.
108	Geranium reniforme	Kidney-ſhape-leaved Geranium	G. H.	Shrub.	July, Auguſt.
109	Chryſanthemum tricolor	Three-coloured Corn-Marygold	G. H.	Ann.	July till October.
110	Protea ſpecioſa, *latifolia*	Broad-leaved ſhewy Protea	G. H.	Shrub.	Auguſt.
111	Gladiolus ſtriatus	Streaked-flowered Gladiolus	G. H.	Bulb.	July, Auguſt.
112	Vaccinium dumoſum	Buſhy Whortle-berry	Har.	Shrub.	June.
113	Struthiola imbricata	Tiled-leaved Struthiola	G. H.	Shrub.	March and Sept.
114	Geranium quinquevulnerum	Variegated-flowered Geranium	G. H.	Shrub.	June, July.
115	Geranium tomentoſum	Downy-leaved Geranium	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
116	Gaultheria procumbens	Trailing Gaultheria	Har.	Shrub.	March till Aug.
117	Gentiana purpurea	Purple-flowered Gentian	Har.	Herb.	July, August.
118	Gladiolus grandiflorus	Large-flowered Gladiolus	G. H.	Bulb.	June.
119	Struthiola ovata	Oval-leaved Struthiola	G. H.	Shrub.	March till June.
120	Fuchſia lycioides	Box Thorn-like Fuchſia	G. H.	Shrub.	Auguſt till Nov.
121	Geranium cortuſæfolium	Cortuſa-leaved Geranium	G. H.	Shrub.	July.
122	Gladiolus galeatus	Helmet-flowered Gladiolus	G. H.	Bulb.	May, June.
123	Thunbergia fragrans	Twining Thunbergia	H. H.	Shrub.	May till Sept.
124	Heliconia pſittacorum	Parrot billed Heliconia	H. H.	Shrub.	September.
125	Vaccinium parviflorum	Small-flowered Whortle berry	Har.	Shrub.	May, June.
126	Hibbertia volubilis	Twining Hibbertia	G. H.	Shrub.	May till Sept.
127	Jaſminum gracile	Slender-ſtemmed Jaſmine	G. H.	Shrub.	July till Nov.
128	Ixia polyſtachia	Many-ſpiked Ixia	G. H.	Bulb.	April.
129	Glorioſa ſuperba	Superb Glorioſa	H. H.	Bulb.	Auguſt.
130	Cerbera undulata	Waved-leaved Cerbera	H. H.	Shrub.	July.
131	Geranium laciniatum	Ragged-leaved Geranium	G. H.	Shrub.	May, June.
132	Protea longifolia. *Nigra.*	Long-leaved Protea. *Black flower.*	G. H.	Shrub.	Novem. Decem.
133	Protea longifolia. *Ferruginoso-purpurea.*	Long-leaved Protea *Rusty purple flower.*	G. H.	Shrub.	July, Auguſt.
134	Ixia crocata. *Var. nigra maculata*	Crocus-flowered Ixia. *Var. black spotted.*	G. H.	Bulb.	May, June.
135	Malva reflexa	Reflex-flowered Mallow	G. H.	Shrub.	March till Nov.
136	Geranium craſſifolium	Thick-leaved Geranium	G. H.	Ann.	August, Sept.
137	Gladiolus nanus	Dwarf Gladiolus	G. H.	Bulb.	May, June.
138	Vaccinium amœnum	Broad-leaved Whortle-berry	Har.	Shrub.	June, July.
139	Struthiola ciliata. *Var. flore rubro*	Fringed-leaved Struthiola. *Var. red-flowered*	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
140	Vaccinium frondoſum	Obtuſe-leaved Whortle-berry	Har.	Shrub.	June, July.
141	Cyanella capenſis	Cape Cyanella	G. H.	Bulb.	May, June.
142	Gladiolus criſpus	Curled leaved Gladiolus	G. H.	Bulb.	June, July.
143	Limonia trifoliata	Three-leafletted Limonia	H. H.	Shrub.	Auguſt.
144	Protea longifolia. *Var. cono turbinato*	Long-leaved Protea. *Var. cone top-shaped*	G. H.	Shrub.	Nov. Dec.

ERRATA.

Plate 73, Sp. Ch. pedunculus, lege, *pedunculis.*
74, Gen. Ch. Nectariæ, lege, *Nectaria.*
76, See P. ſpecioſa, read, *formoſa.*
79, Gen. Ch. Pointal, for Seed-buds, read, *Seed-bud.*
81, Gen. Ch. Chives, for bear two chives, each parted, read, *bear two tips each, parted,* &c.
84, Deſcr. line 7, for plotted, read, *potted.*
90, Gen. Ch. Pericarp. Capſula, lege, *Capſulæ.*
91, Engliſh name, for Double-ſtriped, read, *Double Striped.* Claſs, lege, *Monadelphia.*
96, Seed-veſſel, for five-celled, read, *nine celled.*
106, Deſcr. line 5, for Hememeris, read, *Hemimeris.*
120, Gen. Ch. Calyx, monophyllum. Infundibuliforme, lege, *monophyllum, infundibuliforme.* Poſt *ſuperum*, adde (,)
130, Deſcr. line penult, for O borbonica, read, *O. borbonica.*
131, Claſs, Monodelphia, lege, *Monadelphia.* From a ſingular overſight, in tranſcribing, this Erratum has been overlooked, and continued, with every Geranium.
133, Sp. Ch. line 3, poſt *lanceolatis,* adde, (,)
137, Sp. Ch. line 5, for three valved, read, *three-valved.* Deſcrip. line 4, after *but*, put (,)